FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE MORNING STAR
CALENDAR
LIBRA
SEPTEMBER
SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30

Port Almanac—September 22.

Sun Rises	5.47 A M
Sun Sets	5.58 P M
Day's Length	12 h 11 m
High Water at Southport	7.14 P M
High Water at Wilmington	8.57 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 22.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 63°; 8 p. m., 72°; maximum, 78°; minimum, 60°; mean, 69°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .18.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 21.—At 8 a. m., the stage of the water in the Cape Fear river was 3.0 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Heavy rains have fallen over Texas and Western Tennessee. Light showers fell over Georgia and Alabama. Elsewhere fair weather prevailed in the cotton belt.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, showers in western and fair in eastern portion; variable winds.

OUTLINES.

Five thousand people assembled at Dover, Del., to hear Mr. Bryan. —— At the close of business yesterday the gold reserve stood at $116,177,368. —— Large consignments of gold from Europe are arriving in New York. —— The Seaboard Air Line will withdraw its cut rates for passenger travel on October 1st. —— The business men of Rochester, N. Y., are boycotting Canadian silver on account of the refusal of Canadians to take United States money. —— In an attack on mines at Leadville, Col., four men were killed and two wounded; troops have been sent to preserve order. —— The State crop bulletin says cotton is now almost all open, tobacco nearly all housed and peanuts a partial failure. —— Spanish soldiers butchered a family of twenty-five men, women and children at Pablo Diaz three children were locked up in a house by order of a Spanish Colonel and the house set on fire —— The *Progressive Farmer*, the organ of the National Farmers' Alliance, gives notice that it will bolt Bryan unless Watson is on the ticket. —— Six hundred persons were killed and their houses pillaged and burned in the recent disturbances at Euguin, a town in Armenia. —— New York markets: Money on call easier at 3@6 per cent.; last loan at 4, closing offered at 3½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling gulf 8⅞c, middling uplands 8⅝c. Southern flour was quiet and firm—common to fair extra $2 00@2 60, good to choice $2 60@2 90; wheat—spot market opened weaker and closed stronger, with options dull; corn—spot fairly active and firmer; No. 2 26½c at elevator and 27½c afloat; spirits turpentine active and firm at 26@26½; rosin firm—strained common to good $1 65@1 70.

William Jennings Bryan has a face that, unheralded, would attract attention among a million of men. There is character in every feature and a glance satisfies you that you are looking upon an extraordinary man; and withal he bears himself with such easy grace, as if unconscious of any marked gifts or superiority.

The gold organs still continue to discover that the silver movement is "on the wane." Mr. Bryan hasn't been able to discover anything of that kind on his travels, for never since politics was politics in this country has a Presidential candidate been met and welcomed by larger crowds of earnest and enthusiastic people.

High Point is the only town which Mr. Bryan passed through in North Carolina which failed to present him with the left hind foot of a g. y. rabbit. The rabbit crop is not short up in that locality, and the way they accounted for it was that High Point is such a healthy place that there wasn't any grave yards around there to kill a rabbit in. The explanation was satisfactory.

A Boston Republican paper congratulates the country that Indiana is no longer an October State, and that it is no longer necessary to resort to the methods by which it was "occasionally carried" in years gone by. This is a reference to the "soap" in the form of "crisp $2 bills" with which the Republicans were in the habit of flooding that State in close years. But we have no doubt that a considerable portion of Hanna's fund will find its way to the Hoosiers.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 156. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,991

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The gold organs are seldom candid in discussing the money question, but there is a stereotyped piece of deception that they all indulge in, in which the example was set by Secretary Carlisle and others. The following from the Richmond *Times* is a case in point:

"Since 1878—when the so-called "crime" of demonetization of silver was committed—that is, between 1878 and 1896—in twenty-three years—we have issued in coin, or in coin certificates, $601,247,211 in standard silver dollars, or seventy-five times as many as were issued in the eighty-one years previous thereto, when our mints were thrown open to absolutely free and unlimited coinage of silver."

This has reference to the $8,000,000 which were coined up to 1873—that is, 8,000,000 of silver dollars, the impression conveyed being that there was only that much silver coined when there were something over $143,000,000 coined, the rule being to coin in the smaller denominations to prevent exportation, as the silver dollar was at a premium and was bought for exportation, so that instead of being seventy-five times as much coined there was only a little over five times as much, and if it hadn't been for the hard fight that the friends of silver made for it there wouldn't have been any.

Sometime ago an extract from the *Financial News* of London was published in this country, showing the effect that the free coinage of silver by this country would have on the commerce of England in the silver countries of the East. The gold papers at once pronounced this a forgery, and produced what they claimed to be a denial made and published by the editor of the *News*. It now turns out that the editor of the *News* made no such denial, and that the alleged denial was a forgery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS ALDEMAN'S select school.
MISS F. K. CORBETT—Music lessons.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Boarders.
W. W. VICK—For theatrical news.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Primarily to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. C. W. Yates leaves to-day for New York.

— Mr. C. F. Memory, of Winston, is in the city.

— Mr. Joe Everitt is out again after several weeks illness.

— Ex-Judge Connor, of Wilson, was in the city yesterday.

— Mayor W. S. Cook, of Fayetteville, was here yesterday.

— Mr. W. J. Adams, of Carthage, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Miss Male O. Harrell has returned from a visit to relatives at Monroe.

— Miss Bee Weatherly, of Maxton, was in the city yesterday, visiting relatives.

— Mr. C. C. Lyon, of Elizabethtown, was in the city yesterday on a business visit.

— Mr. W. F. Smith, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo., auditor of the Armour Packing Company, is here on business.

— Mr. A. J. Maxwell, editor of the Whiteville *News*, was in the city yesterday, on his return home from Goldsboro.

— Messrs. F. V. Birthright, Lumberton; W. L. Grimes, Kenansville; W. F. Klien, Jacksonville, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mrs. S. A. Greelish and children left yesterday morning for Portsmouth, Va., to visit her sister, Mrs. N. F. Brandt, accompanied by her sister, Miss Katie Hewlette.

A Very Important Matter.

An entirely new registration is required for the coming election in all cases where there has been a division of any Ward or Township. Where there has been no such division, a revision of the registration books only is required.

It should be noted especially that only four days are allowed for registration, viz: Saturday, September 26th; Saturday, October 3d; Saturday, October 10th; and Saturday, October 17th. Remember the dates.

The hours of registration are from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m.

The law provides that all candidates, or their duly authorized representatives, may witness the counting of the ballots.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

Blankets—the best made—can be had at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Don't forget that Bob Glenn will speak in Wilmington next Thursday night.

— Receipts of cotton yesterday 3,006 bales; receipts the same day last year 1,516 bales.

— The Wilmington foot ball team will commence practice to-night. Everybody interested is urged to be present.

— The British barquentine *Edith Shearton* cleared yesterday for San Domingo City with 200 barrels rosin and 183,189 feet lumber, value $1,888, shipped by J. B. Vicini & Co.

— Miss Mamie Alderman announces that she will open her select school October 5th, Fourth street between Market and Dock streets. Classes in French, German, Shorthand and Typewriting will be taught.

— To-day is the last day for names to be added on the list at H. J. Gerken's store, asking that Manager Schloss engage the Fred C. Whitney Opera Company, presenting DeKoven & Smith's comic opera "Rob Roy," for a date here.

— Miss Fannie K. Corbett, daughter of Capt. W. F. Corbett, of the A. C. L., has returned from finishing her course at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., and will open her school September 29th, at her parlors, No. 411 North Fourth street.

—Don't forget that registration begins on Saturday, Sept. 26th, and is continued on the three succeeding Saturdays. The hours are from 9 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m., just seven hours each of four days. It will be seen therefore that the whole vote must be registered in 28 hours. Register the first day and have it off your mind.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Special Term—A Number of Submissions at Yesterday's Session—Recess Taken Until To-day at 10 O'clock.

The special term of the Criminal Court ordered by His Honor Judge Meares, convened yesterday at 10a. m. The grand jury—the same as at the previous term—is as follows: John T. Keen (foreman), B. B. Brown, M. J. Tienken, S. D. Strickland, C. R. Branch, R. M. Gilbert, Samuel A. Brewer, Merito Hewett, Anson Alligood, O. H. Kennedy, George Irving, D. Foard, James Berg, C. H. Gilbert, E. S. McGowan, George Haar, Thos. Lossing, G. T. Bland.

Judgment was suspended on payment of costs in a number of cases in which submissions were made by defendants to charges of assault and battery with a deadly weapon as follows:

State vs. Minnie Yarborough, two cases; State vs. Callie Smith, State vs. C. A. Turley, State vs. Lon Campbell, State vs. Jno. Filyaw, State vs. Owen Freeman, State vs. Jesse Smith, State vs. J. Simmons, State vs. Martha J. Finch, State vs. Amos Jones.

Victoria Weston submitted to verdict of guilty of forcible trespass, and judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

Jessee Smith, charged with larceny, was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months in the State penitentiary.

Jno. Mitchell, resisting an officer. Judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

Mary B. Brown, larceny. Verdict not guilty.

Celeste Johnson, charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon, was found guilty and sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

At 6 p. m. the Court took a recess until 10 a. m. to-day.

City Court.

Mayor Harriss presided over the City Court and disposed of the following cases yesterday:

Alex. Nelson, charged with being drunk and resisting an officer, was sent on to the Criminal Court under bond of $50.

Lizzie Lucas, colored, disorderly, was fined five dollars, and failing to pay was locked up for ten days.

Ed. Smith, colored, was also fined five dollars and costs for being disorderly.

A "Parlor Market."

The Armour Packing Company yesterday leased the lower floor of the building known as the "Purcell House" for the purpose of opening a "parlor market" house, under the management of Messrs. Powell & Co. Workmen were put to work at once painting and remodelling the establishment, and when it is completed, with its location, will be one of the prettiest places in the city. They will also run a stall in the Front street market house.

The Market Houses.

The stalls and stores in the city market houses were rented yesterday by auction, under the direction of the Market Committee of the Board of Aldermen. The different places were rented to the same parties and at the same figures as last year, with the exception that the store occupied by Mr. Sneeden was rented to Mr. L. E. Harriss, and the store occupied by Mr. Riggs was rented to Mr. Chas. Collins.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for alway ins advance.

The largest stock of Carpets ever brought to Wilmington can be seen at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. Special attention given to making and laying. †

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET.

THE FIRST FROST OF THE FALL YESTERDAY MORNING.

Cotton Receipts—Governor Carr and Board of Internal Improvements Inspecting the North Carolina Railroad—Political Gossip—City Schools—Gold in Raleigh Banks—Supreme Court Re-convenes.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 21.

The first frost of the Fall was visible to early risers this morning.

The receipts of cotton at the Raleigh market so far this season are 4,746 bales, while last year at this time the number of bales received was only 370. These figures show the earliness of this season's crop.

Governor Carr and the Board of Internal Improvements, consisting of B. C. Beckwith and D. E. Norris, left today for the East to inspect the North Carolina Railroad.

Chairman Ed. Johnson, of the Republican Congressional Committee, in this district, says he has assurances from Republicans of the Third district that a candidate for Congress will be nominated. Slocumb or Buchanan will likely receive the nomination. Massey, the Republican nominee in this district, cannot be removed. Last week an effort was made to get him to withdraw. The Populists say the Republicans are not able to carry into effect the agreement they entered into. If Massey does not withdraw, interesting complications are likely to result.

The election is less than six weeks off. The first day of registration occurs on Saturday of this week. There are only four days of registration. The advice to all Democrats is to register Saturday.

D. Schuyler Moss is the name of the Populist candidate put up in the Second district. Moss is quite a young man, formerly a Republican. He is an inferior speaker, but quite a sharp fellow.

The city schools open next Friday. The buildings are not large enough to accommodate the large number of applicants.

A bank officer here says there is as much gold on deposit in the local banks as there has ever been.

Congressman Pou says the Democrats are 1,000 stronger in votes in the counties of Chatham and Randolph than they were two years ago.

A number of Northern papers have declared Mr. Bryan's Raleigh speech, in which he dwelt upon the Hirrell letter to churches and ministers, the most remarkable delivery during the campaign. It will be interesting to know that Mr. Bryan never heard of the circular until after he left Durham.

An absurd rumor spread over the State that Durham was nearly demolished by a wind storm Saturday night. The rumor was totally unfounded.

Candidate E. W. Pou was given the statement made by Congressman Stroud that he (Pou) was making a browbeating and bulldozing campaign. Mr. Pou said: "I am surprised that Mr. Stroud should make such a statement as this. He well knows that while he has applied very harsh epithets to me, I have not said one disrespectful word about him. It is very unfair in him to take refuge in such an unfounded charge. It shows clearly that he is trying to draw the minds of the people away from the issue that is between us. In this connection I think I may be pardoned for calling attention to the fact that in Randolph county Mr. Stroud attempted to array the older men against me. I have tried to conduct this campaign as becomes a gentleman, and he knows it. I am asking him a few pertinent questions relative to his support of goldbugs, which as yet he has declined to answer. I shall continue my endeavor to get him to tell where he stands."

Supreme Court re convenes Monday. Applicants to practice law will be examined the first day.

BLADEN COUNTY

Democratic Convention—County Officers and Members of the State Assembly Nominated.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., Sept. 19.

EDITOR STAR—The Democratic County Convention of Bladen county met in the Court House here to-day.

The convention was called to order by C. C. Lyon, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Wm. Avant. The roll was called and every township in the county was found to be fully represented.

Committees on permanent organization, platform and resolutions were appointed. No contests in any of the townships being reported, no committee on credentials was appointed.

While the committees were out preparing their reports, the convention was addressed by Frank Thompson, Esq., Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third district. Mr. Thompson's address was forcible and convincing. His argument was mainly on the money question, and he conclusively proved the absolute necessity of the restoration of silver as a standard money, and urged all silver men to get together on this important question and vote only for men who are pledged to the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Thompson was followed by Mr. H. J. Hines, of Sampson county, Democratic nominee for State Senator for the Fourteenth district. Mr. Hines also presented a forcible argument along the same lines of Mr. Thompson. The speeches of both gentlemen were enthusiastically received by the convention, and both made a fine impression on their audience.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, recommending C. V. Hines, Esq., for chairman, and Messrs. Cromartie and McNeill for secretaries. The Committee on Rules reported, recommending the adoption of the National and State Democratic platforms. Both reports were unanimously adopted.

The convention then nominated the following for county officers in the order recommended by the committee on rules, viz: For Coroner, C. M. Roberts; County Surveyor, John W. Downing; County Commissioners, C. W. Lyon, John O. West and Dr. W. K. Anders; Register of Deeds, F. M. Willis; Sheriff, Shade G. Wooten; County Treasurer, R. S. Bridges; Representative, A. M. Kelly.

The convention then adjourned, and a mass meeting of the citizens of Bladen was immediately called to nominate a candidate for State Senator for Bladen in the Fourteenth district. R. H. Marshburn received the nomination.

The convention was largely attended, and was harmonious, enthusiastic and earnest in its work. The ticket is a strong one; so look out for a good report from old Bladen in November.

* * *

The arrival of New Goods has attracted quite a crowd to the store of C. W. Polvogt & Co. New stock arriving daily. †

ELECTORAL FUSION

ARRANGED BY THE DEMOCRATIC AND POPULIST COMMITTEES.

Both Parties to Name Five Electors and the Silver Party to Have the Naming of the Other.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 21.—Chairman Ayer, of the Populist State Committee, sent the following counter proposition to the Democratic State Committee: "I am authorized by my committee to ask your committee to agree to an amendment to the proposition of your State Committee for a basis of co-operation on the State electoral ticket between the Democratic party and the People's party. We are sincerely desirous of effecting some arrangement by which a compact and satisfactory union of all the silver forces of the State may be consummated. Among these forces three distinct organizations are represented in this State, viz: The Democrats, National Silver party and Populists. It is our opinion that each organization should be represented on a co operative ticket, which has the above-named purpose in view, and to that end we submit the following proposition, to-wit: That the Democrats name one elector-at-large and four district electors; the Populists one elector-at-large and four district electors; that one elector be given to the Silver party. We most earnestly commend this proposition to your favorable consideration, and sincerely hope it may meet your approval and adoption. If it shall, we are ready to confer with you concerning the details of the arrangement."

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 21.—All members of the Populist Central Committee are here, except W. K. Picksford. The Democratic Executive Committee is well represented, nearly all the members being present or represented by proxy. The committee has been several hours considering the amended proposition of the Populists. Nearly all the members favor its acceptance.

B. F. Keith, of Wilmington, was telegraphed to know if he would represent the Silver party as an elector, with the understanding that he support Bryan and Sewall. Some members expressed a fear that the Populists might put up electors who are insincere and would prove disagreeable.

Paul B. Means has spoken in opposition to the proposition.

L. W. Callister, of the First district, resigned as a member of the Democratic Executive Committee and T. G. Skinner was elected in his stead.

Exactly at 12 o'clock to-night Chairman Manly, ex-Governor Jarvis, John R. Webster, F. M. Simmons and E. J. Hale left the Democratic Committee meeting, going to the Park Hotel, where they were met by Chairman Ayer and the Populist Central Committee, who were notified of their presence. Messrs. Manly, Jarvis, Webster, Simmons and Hale are a sub committee appointed to treat with the Populists.

RALEIGH, September 22.—1.30 a. m. —The Democratic Committee has finally accepted the Populist proposition, whereby both parties name five electors and the Silver party has the naming of the other. Paul B. Means was the only member who voted against the acceptance of the proposition.

The Democratic sub-committee is now consulting with the Populist committee as to the naming of the electors.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 22.—2.10 a. m. —Both committees agreed at 1.30 a. m. on eleven electors, who will compose the fusion Bryan electoral ticket. Of course, a tacit understanding exists that the Populists shall support Tom Watson for the Vice Presidency. The Democrats took Locke Craig, for elector at large; C. R. Thomas, Third district; T. F. Klutz, Seventh; Tyre York, Eighth, and R. D. Gilmer, Ninth. The Populists were given R. B. Davis, elector at large; Theo. F. Waite, First district; Dr. H. F. Freeman, Second; W. S. Bailey, Fourth, and William Merritt, Fifth. The Silver party takes B. F. Keith, Sixth district.

RALEIGH, Sept. 22.—2.50 a. m.—The Democratic conference committee adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The National Silver party in North Carolina has in a communication of its State chairman, dated yesterday, and on several previous occasions, asked that for the sake of harmony among all the silver forces in our State said Silver party be allowed representation on the electoral ticket; and whereas said party has nominated Bryan and Sewall for President and Vice President.

Resolved, That this committee accord to the said party one of the six electors reserved to the Democratic party in the proposition now pending with the Populist party.

WHEREAS, The Populist party, through its committee, has since accepted the proposition of this committee of the 31st of July and the 10th of August, to accord to the Populists five electors on a joint ticket, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this committee to confer with a similar committee of the Populists to arrange said joint ticket and that the result of such arrangement be reported to this committee.

Magistrate's Court.

C. D. Dickinson alias S. H. Bender, charged with larceny, stealing a clock from Dr. C. D. Bell's office, corner of Fourth and Red Cross streets, a clock from Dr. W. E. Storm's office on Market street, and clothing from Messrs. J. H. Rehder & Co.'s store, was sent up to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Fowler under bond of $100.

CY. WATSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Cyrus B. Watson, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people as follows:

Rockingham October 3d; Lumberton, 5th; Whiteville 6th; Wilmington, at night on the 8th; Burgaw, 8th; Clinton, 9th; Kenansville 10th; Trenton, 12th; Newbern, 13th, Kinston, 14th, and continues as far as Gatesville on the 24th.

DO YOU TAKE IT?

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that is opposed to the single gold standard, that favors the free coinage of silver on an exact equality with gold, and that does not hesitate to speak its sentiments openly and fearlessly? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

If you will invest $1.25 in a trial subscription of three months you will have ample opportunity to form a fair judgment of the merits of THE MORNING STAR.

HANNA'S DRUMMERS.

THEY ARE EMPLOYED IN ILLINOIS TO DRUM FOR M'KINLEY.

Drummers Who Favor Bryan Compelled to Canvass for McKinley or Lose Their Jobs—A System of Terrorism and Bulldozing.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Circular letters from the Republican National headquarters are in possession of the Democratic managers, showing that Mark Hanna, with the co-operation and connivance of large manufacturing and mercantile firms in the cities, will not hesitate to utterly destroy and bankrupt country merchants who refuse to support McKinley and the gold standard. These circulars not only call upon travelling men to "place themselves in touch" with Republican National headquarters, but also contain instructions to travelling men how to operate upon the fears of country merchants.

They are instructed to inform country merchants that if Mr. Bryan is elected there will be a general panic throughout the country; all business houses will close; all country dealers who have outstanding accounts will be summarily closed up, and that universal bankruptcy will prevail. They are also instructed in many instances to refuse credit to country merchants who are supporting the silver cause.

Positive information to this effect has reached Democratic headquarters from more than a dozen towns in Illinois. This circular letter from National Republican headquarters has in many instances been re-enforced by letters of instruction from large business houses in Chicago to their travelling men on the road, informing them that if they do not carry out the instructions from Republican headquarters and work for McKinley and the gold standard their services will be dispensed with.

Two travelling men employed by Chicago business houses personally reported at Democratic headquarters that while they are for Bryan and free silver, they are compelled to canvass for McKinley or lose their jobs. One of them showed a letter written by his house—one of the largest hardware firms in Chicago—stating that if he refused to work for McKinley among his customers he would be discharged. This man is an ardent Bryan man. These commercial men have informed merchants in several towns in Illinois that they could not longer receive credit unless they came out for McKinley and the gold standard.

The result of this general terrorism and bulldozing has been to stop the sale of goods and create stagnation of business throughout the country towns. Some of these commercial men have privately stated that they are making this disreputable kind of campaign just for the money that has been promised to them by Mark Hanna. They are getting $40 a week in addition to their regular salaries and commissions from their houses. It is a part of their duty to talk panic and bankruptcy at the hotels where they are stopping in country towns. In many of these towns they have admitted that they are making this talk for money. It is also a part of their duty, as instructed by Mr. Hanna, to make glowing representations concerning the "wane of the silver movement;" that the business men are solid for McKinley, and that in all localities there will be overwhelming majorities for McKinley.

A careful canvass of the country merchants of the State, furnished the National headquarters by reliable travelling men, shows that three-fourths of the country merchants and small business men throughout this State, and also other Western States, favor Bryan and free silver coinage; notwithstanding the daily reports being sent to the National Republican headquarters that country business men are solid for McKinley.

Don't fail to attend the auction sale of Fine China, Crockery, Glassware, &c., this morning at 10 o'clock. Watson's old stand, 26 South Front street. A. A. Nathan. tf

New Dress Goods, Silks, Laces in abundance at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Miss Fannie K. Corbett,

PUPIL OF NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

MUSIC STUDIO 411 North Fourth street. Will resume lessons September 29th, 1896.
sep 22 1w

The Cape Fear Academy

WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th. Prepares for College or Business. Careful attention paid to young pupils. Competent male teachers. Terms reasonable. Apply to
WASHINGTON CATLETT, Principal,
sep 16 1w 190 North Fifth Street.

Miss Alderman's
SELECT SCHOOL.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER (October 5th). I would be pleased to have all of my old scholars return, and as many new ones as possible. My terms are reasonable and will suit you. My rooms are in the same place, Fourth between Market and Dock streets, and I will be ably assisted by competent teachers.

Classes in French and German taught if a sufficient number can be obtained.

Classes formed in Shorthand and Typewriting early in October. For further particulars apply to Principal, corner Fourth and Dock streets. sep 22 1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ON ONE SIDE

Your Choice for $1.25.

ON THE OTHER SIDE SEE

Your Choice for $1 50.

LOOK IN OUR SHOW WINDOW!

What you fail to see that you wish in the SHOE LINE, step inside our Store and call for it. We are always glad to show our goods to the trade, and always appreciate a call from any of our old friends and cordially invite the stranger and everybody else to examine our stock for what they want in

SHOES.

We are fixed at 115 Princess St., 63½ steps east from corner Front.
Respectfully,
Mercer & Evans,
Successors to H. C. Evans.
sep 13 tf

School Shoes.

We have been thinking about your Children's SHOES, School Shoes particularly. If you want a good serviceable Shoe for your son, one that will out-wear any Shoe you can get, try a pair of our Boys' Kanga roo Calf Lace Shoes with sole leather tips at $1.25 and $1.50. Try one pair and you'll buy no other.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
sep 9 tf

A Card.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC:—On Thursday, September 24, we will move into the corner store No. 133 Market street, formerly occupied by Miss Mattie Brown as a millinery store, where we have increased our capacity and are better prepared to furnish you with better Bread, Cakes and Pies. We will also carry a full line of Fine and Common Candies, Fruits Nuts, &c. And to any couple consenting to marry on Thursday, our first opening day, will be presented with a fine iced and ornamented cake.

Thanking you for your former patronage, and hoping a continuance of the same in our new stand, we remain,
Very truly,
MR. & MRS. W. A. FARRISS,
sep 20 tf of the Palace Bakery.

SUMMER RESORTS

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

For Thirty Years the Favorite Resort of the People of the Cape Fear Section.

OPEN JUNE 1st.

These justly celebrated Springs of North Carolina are beautifully located in the shade of the Blue Ridge—climate delightful, waters eminently curative for

Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Vertigo, Spinal Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney Affections, Chronic Cough, Asthma, Insomnia, Debility and Skin Diseases.

Hotel refitted and in good order. Write for terms.

Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son,
Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.
je 11 tf

SWEET CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,
Alleghany County, Va.

THESE CHARMING SPRINGS are situated in a lovely valley. ensconced in the BACKBONE OF THE ALLEGHANIES, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, in the midst of the "Springs Region" of Virginia, and only nine miles from Alleghany Station—the highest point on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Beef and mutton supplied from the finest blue grass sod. Vegetables in abundance, grown in the garden of the noted property. RATES MODERATE.
For farther particulars, write
B. F. EAKLE, JR.,
je 16 tf Manager.

Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va.,

OPEN JUNE 1, 1896. ELEVATION 2,000 feet. No fogs or mosquitoes Accommodations for over 1,000 guests. Rates reduced 50 per cent. Extensive improvements made this year will add greatly to the pleasure and comfort of visitors.
Send for handsomely illustrated catalogue.
JAMES A. FRAZIER,
my 29 tf Managing Receiver.

HOTEL BEDFORD,

BEDFORD CITY, Va., at the famous Peaks of Otter; summer, health and pleasure resort; most beautiful and pleasant place in the mountains of Virginia; MAGNIFICENT AND ELEGANTLY EQUIPPED HOTEL; lowest rates this year ever offered; write for booklet. Address
HOTEL BEDFORD,
je 17 tf Bedford City, Va.

The Undersigned

WOULD RESPECTFULLY REMIND HIS friends and the public generally that he is still doing business at the old stand, No. 11 South Front street, where they are invited to call when in need of any work in the Tonsorial line.
Respectfully,
sep 13 tf A. PREMPERT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cut This Out!

SAVE THIS AND BRING IT WITH You. On Monday, Sept. 14, begins one of the Greatest Sales Ever Heard of in North Carolina. Mrs. and Miss Taylor, of Taylor's Bazaar, are now in the Northern Markets purchasing Fall Stock.

We must have room for Goods coming in, so will close out our present stock at less than COST for CASH ONLY.

In order to give the public an idea of the marvellous bargains to be had here for the next thirty days, a few prices are mentioned.

Millinery, Flowers and Feathers at your own price. Come and see. No one urged to buy.

Sailor Hats trimmed in Black, Brown and White, 19 cents each, and finer grades at equally low prices.

A 50 cent Corset for 39 cents.
A 75 cent Corset for 50 cents.
R. & G. dollar Corset for 75 cents.
A Featherbone Corset and Nursing Corset for 98 cents each.
Muslin Chemise for 21 cents each.
Muslin Drawers for 21 cents.
Night Robes for 50 cents. Night Robes, fine quality, 75 cents.
Muslin Corset Covers 15 cents.
A Gloria Umbrella for 68 cents.
A twilled Silk Umbrella, natural stick, for $1.23, cheap at $1.75.
The balance of our Shirt Waists below cost.
Tea Gowns and Wrappers, well made. Watteau back, lined waist, reduced to 75c and $1.25; does not even pay for the material.
DRY GOODS—Our entire stock at cost.
Silks in Black and Colored from 30c yard up.
Cut this out and bring it with you. Come early and take your pick. Make no mistake, but look for

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,
No. 118 Market St.

Other bargains not here mentioned. You are cordially invited to call sep 16 tf

Until September 23rd

WE WILL SELL

Mason's Best Fruit Jars,

COMPLETE WITH

Rubbers, Wrench, &c.

Quarts Per Dozen 52c.

Half-Gallons Per Dozen 77c.

No charge for packing.

Extra Rubber Rings 4 Cents Per Dozen.

Order at once. Quantity is limited.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

617 & 619 North Fourth Street.
Phone 118.
Car fare paid on purchases of $2.00 and upwards.
sep 20 tf

For School Books

—AND—

SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS TO

C. W. Yates & Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.,

THE LARGEST

School Furnishing House

in North Carolina.

Liberal discounts to Merchants.
sep 20 tf

For Rent,

That commodious Wharf formerly occupied by A. Martin, Esq., just south of Ferry, on west side river 169 feet front and 530 deep. Possession given October 1st next.
Apply
D. L. Gore.
sep 17 tf

Carolina Beach.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST 31st, the Steamer Wilmington will leave for Carolina Beach 9.30 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. Leave Beach 7 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.
aug 30 tf J. W. HARPER.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1896

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.
FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.
FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.
FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY, of Burke,
GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

1st District—W. H. Lucas, of Hyde.
2d " F. A. Woodard, of Wilson.
3d " Frank Thompson, Onslow.
4th " E. W. Pou, of Johnston.
5th " W. W. Kitchin, of Person.
6th " Jas. A. Lockhart, of Anson.
7th " S. J. Pemberton, of Stanly.
8th " R. A. Doughton, Alleghany
9th " Jos. S. Adams, Buncombe,

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff—Frank H. Stedman.
Register of Deeds—John Haar.
Treasure.—Josh. T. James.
Coroner—Peter H. Smith.
Commissioners—Roger Moore.
" " —J. G. L. Gieschen.
" " —W. F. Alexander.
Constable—(Wil. township) W.H. Biddle.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
B. F. KING
D. J. FERGUS.

☞ COCKRAN ON SLAVEHOLDERS. —Will you submit to this conspiracy between the professional farmers, the farmers who cultivate the quarrels of their neighbhrs, farmers who labor with their jaws, Populist agitators of the West, and the unreconciled slave-holders of the South? This is a conspiracy between professional farmers, who want to pay low wages, and the unreconciled slave-holders, who would like to pay no wages at all.—(Extract from the speech of Bourke Cockran, delivered in New York August 18th.)

Every Democratic paper should print, and every Democratic speaker should read to his audiences, the following letter written by President Cleveland in 1892 to the editor of the Atlanta *Constitution:*

"GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD BAY, Mass., July 16, 1892.—Clark Howell, Esq.—My Dear Sir: The receipt of your recent letter has gratified me exceedingly. It has a tone of true Democracy about it, and is pervaded with the sort of Democratic frankness which is very pleasing.

"I think the underlying principles of party organization is what you so admirably express as an acceptance of the arbitrament of the National Convention. On the other hand, it is as fully the duty of one opposed to shut his mind and heart to any feeling of irritation or resentment that might be allowed to grow out of opposition based upon honest judgment and a conscientious desire for party success.

"I am not surprised, though I am gratified by the announcement that from this time to the close of the campaign your own service and the invaluable influence of the *Constitution* will be devoted to the fight for Democratic success. It honestly seems to me that Democrats who are not at this time loyal to the cause are recreant to their country.

"Personal advancement of man is nothing; the triumph of the principles we advocate is everything.

"Hoping that we may congratulate each other on a a glorious result in November, I am, yours sincerely,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The gold standard advocates seem to attach much importance to "object lessons" these days, but they do not study them half as readily as they present them. If they did, they could find them by the score, lessons which would teach them much more than any they furnish for the "education" of their benighted fellow citizens who believe in the free coinage of silver. They could find in the depreciated value of farming lands one of the most striking and impressive object lessons, if they would. As a general thing farming lands are now worth less than they were twenty years ago, although they should be (if their value had kept relative pace with the alleged increase of wealth in the country) worth at least twice as much as they were twenty years ago.

If there was anything in the claims made for the protective tariff, as the great upbuilder of home markets, and anything in the claims made for the gold standard as the bringer and insurer of stable prosperity this should be so, but it isn't so, for in the States which have benefitted most by the protective tariff and the great "home markets," and where the gold men have centered much of their wealth, and money can be borrowed at low rates of interest, farming lands have depreciated as much as they have in the purely agricultural States, where they haven't any great home markets at all.

The towns and cities have grown in wealth at the expense of the country, while the tendency of the movement has been from the country to the towns and cities, because labor on the farm became so unprofitable that many of the young men and women finding so little to encourage them to stay upon the farms left the towns to seek employment in the towns and cities, and these in time were followed by the older members of the family as soon as they could sell the farms they owned. Thus thousands of farms have changed ownership at prices that would not have touched them twenty years ago, while many others have changed ownership under the sheriff's hammer, and many others have been abandoned because they could not find purchasers. These are facts of record, and they are facts of record, too, in the very States that should, if there was anything in the "home market" theory or in the gold standard theory, be the typically prosperous States. These are object lessons that both the protectionist and the gold man could study to good purpose, if they would.

But they could find quite as suggestive and instructive lessons in the depressed condition of some of our manufacturing industries too, which, although they have had more or less benefit from the protective fariff and have shared all the advantages of the gold standard, have not fared any better than the farmer. Here is a case in point, one case of which there are doubtless many. Within the past few days we have met and conversed with one of the most energetic and enterprising gentlemen, one whom we have known for years. Twenty five years ago he invested several thousand dollars in an iron manufacturing industry in one of the growing and most progressive cities in the State. By industry, business ability and close attention to it the business grew, and the money that was made out of it went into the business, in addition to which borrowed money was put into it to increase the capacity of the plant. But as money became scarce, and the condition of the farmer became harder, the prices of plows, harrows, machinery, stoves and other things, manufactued at this plant had to be reduced to effect sales and keep running, so reduced that the receipts became barely sufficient to meet current expenses and the profits nothing.

About the same time that the change for the worse began another citizen of that same place, whom we also knew, took a smaller sum of money than was invested in this manufacturing plant and invested it in the stock of a bank which was established there. Not long ago that bank closed its business and reorganized under a new charter. The gentleman to whom we refer got back his original investment of several thousand dollars, upon which he had received from the beginning a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, which in the aggregate, counting the original investment, more than doubled it, while he himself had never turned over a hand. The money that went into the bank grew and doubled without any effort on his part. The man who put his money in the manufacturing plant and has worked industriously ever since would now be glad to get anything approximating the sum he has put into that plant, and would consider himself lucky if he could. The bank investor's capital was doubled without any effort, while the manufacturer's labor was given away, and his investment isn't worth as much to-day as it was ten years ago.

That man is a free silver man, and believes that with free silver he has something to hope for, but with the perpetuation of the gold standard that it is but a question of a little time when to keep his fires burning will be a matter of impossibility. Isn't there something in an object lesson like this?

MINOR MENTION.

The Washington *Post*, a gold standard paper, is entitled to much credit for the fairness with which it discusses the money question and for repeatedly calling to task the gold organs for their misrepresentations of the advocates of free silver. Recently a man was arrested in Jersey City for passing a trade dollar. He had this trade dollar among others that he had saved and being unaware of the fact that an act had been passed in Congress calling in the trade dollars, by virtue of which act they ceased to be money, he offered it in payment for something purchased, as he would any other dollar, and was arrested as if he had attempted to pass counterfeit money. Referring to this incident, the New York *Mail and Express* says:

"Bryan proposes to institute a system of coinage which will bring every one of our silver dollars down to its bullion value, about 50 cents, or a little less than the trade dollar. If, then, we attempt to pass one of these Bryan dollars after free coinage is a fact, are we not committing the same crime for which Justice Potts held Johnston? Do we not become a nation of criminals?"

Commenting upon this, the *Post* exposes its meanness, unfairness and irrelevancy as follows:

"Here is an attempt to run a parallel where no such thing exists. Neither Mr. Bryan nor anybody else is proposing to use an outlawed coin. Whatever might be the bullion value of the silver dollar under free coinage—measured by the gold standard—it would be legal tender for all debts and receivable by the Government for all dues. If we attempt to pass these Bryan dollars after free coinage is a fact we shall certainly violate no law. Should their value decline we shall not be able to pass them at their face value in gold. All our foreign trade is and will be on a gold basis. It is on the same basis in our relations with China as in our British trade. There was a long period in our national history not far back when we had no coins, no 'redemption money' of any kind. Did we become 'a nation of criminals' when we were on the flat basis? The Supreme Court of the United States has declared that Congress may at any time issue paper promises to any amount and make them legal tender for all debts. Is it possible for this people to become 'a nation of criminals' while strictly adhering to the fundamental law as interpreted by the tribunal of last resort?

"The Chicago declaration for free coinage does not propose to violate fundamental or statutory law. It aims at what we regard as a dangerous experiment, but it proposes to reach its end by lawful methods. Should this aim be accomplished it must have the people behind it—the people moving by a constitutional way to carry their will into effect. There is nothing criminal in the attempt, and, if successful, the reality will not be a crime. Under our system of government, a system that protects the minority and renders changes extremely difficult, the will of the majority put into a constitutional statute cannot be a crime."

* * *

A short while ago it was announced that Jesse Grant, the youngest son of General Grant, would vote for free silver, and for Bryan, although he had always been a Republican. Since then, in a letter to friend, he has given his reason, as follows:

"I believe honestly in the great advantage to this country of the free coinage of silver. It does not mean repudiation of our debts at home or abroad. We could not pay our debts with both gold and silver, even if we had it all, our mortgages being equal to the enormous sum of $19,000,000,000.

"These debts will have to be paid in produce, and anything that will raise the value of this will, I believe, benefit all classes.

"If we can double the price of a silver rupee we can double the price of wheat that comes into competition with our wheat and, therefore, double our wheat as to its debt-paying capacity.

"The same argument holds good in the Latin-American countries, and the price of our meats and live stock, it holds good, too, in the silver ruble and the price of oil.

"It holds in many ways too numerous to mention. Instead of foreigners purchasing the product of our silver mines at the rate of about 76 cents per ounce, and with this silver-buying produce (some of which comes in direct competition with our productions), from South America and the Orient, they would have to pay at the rate of $1.29 per ounce.

"It, which is not probable, the gold-bugs are right in their evil predictions and our money is worth only two shillings on the dollar—well, we would then have the most protective tariff we ever had, and the excess of exports over imports would be so great that the dollar would either go up or the pound come down to the same relative positions that they now occupy.

Aside from his views as to the effect that free coinage would have in raising the prices of farm products and incidentally of other things, thus benefitting the country at large, he makes another point on which we have written when he says that if the lurid predictions of the gold advocates should prove to be true, and our silver dollar prove to be worth only 50 cents, it would give us the most protective tariff we ever had, or something that would be better than any protective tariff, because then there would be no need of any tariff legislation to protect our manufacturers from foreign competition.

A wild man was recently discovered in a cave in New Jersey. His refuge was discovered by the odor of cigarettes which some one detected in passing the entrance to the cave. The cigarette is powerful.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— In Waterloo, N. Y., the Daily *Gazette*, a Democratic paper published by the postmaster, has collapsed. It did not support Bryan and Sewall and so lacked popular support.—*New York Mercury, Dem.*

—— It is much doubted if Mr. Hanna will "put up" any of his ample campaign fund to assist Palmer and Buckner. It is understood that the men most active in nominating the Indianapolis ticket will have to vote for McKinley, or not be able to do business with the Cleveland financier.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.*

—— It appears from the press reports that as soon as a laboring man is thrown out of employment by the Democratic "free trade" law he proceeds to charter a train and travel to Canton to pledge his vote to McKinley. Every unemployed man seems to have the price of a special train in his pocket these times.—*Wash. Post, Dem.*

—— We have had a good deal to say about Mr. Watson recently, because it has seemed to us that his purpose is to do what he can to defeat the Democratic presidential ticket unless he is put on that ticket in the place of Sewall. In all the speeches he is making he is attacking Mr. Sewall, saying that Mr. Sewall is not in harmony with the Democratic platform, and declaring that he is a drag upon the ticket He has now turned his attention to Mr. Bryan, and is attempting, apparently, to lesson his popularity with the rank and file of the Democratic party.—*Savannah News.*

TWINKLINGS.

—A woman may declare she hasn't a bit of the romantic about her, but she will never forgive a man for believing her.—*New York Press.*

—"The wages of sin is death," quoted the preacher.

"If that is the case," remarked Mr. Grumps, sotto voce, "there is a great delay in paying off some people I know."—*New York Herald.*

—"We never lost a life on our line."

"Really?"

"None. One of our passengers lost his, though."—*Baltimore Life.*

—"Every human being should do his share toward uplifting the masses of his fellowmen."

"Well, I done my share—I ran an elevator for seven years."—*Chicago Record.*

—"Clarence," she sighed, romantically, "do something true, something brave, something heroic, to prove your love for me."

"Well," he faltered, but calmly, "I have offered to marry you."—*Tit-Bits.*

—Johnnie (the office boy)—Mr. Sands, the grocer, is down stairs and wants to know why you didn't you answer his letter about last month's bill, sir?

Editor—Tell him he forgot to enclose a stamp.—*New York Clip.*

Merit in medicine means the power to cure. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove its unequalled merit. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. C. N. Blythe, a well known and prominent citizen of Long Creek township, died yesterday at 1 o'clock, after several weeks' illness.

—Charlotte *News*: The farmers report much suffering on account of the dry and exceedingly hot weather. Water in the pastures has disappeared and horses and cattle have a hard time getting enough water to drink.

—Wadesboro *Messenger*: Mr. W. G. Carpenter, a well known citizen of this township, died last Friday, aged 60 years. —— About eighty additional convicts arrived here a few days ago and were sent out to the State farm and put to work picking cotton and pulling fodder.

—Rockingham *Index:* We are sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Dargan Lamply, which occurred at her home in this township on Thursday. —— Our community was saddened this week at the announcement of the death of Mrs. E. D. Whitlock, of Wolf Pit township. She was a daughter of the late Col. John W. Cameron.

—Smithfield *Herald*: One morning last week a little child of Mr. John P. Jernigan, of Meadow township, was so seriously burned that it died that evening. —— Mr. Ezekiel Creech died last Saturday night after several weeks' sickness. As a farmer, as a saw-mill man and as a merchant he had been a busy man all his life, had done a considerable amount of business and was widely known.

—Monroe *Journal*: Dr. Ell Crowell, a native of this county and a brother of Col. A. H. Crowell and Mrs. G. W. Flow, of this place, died at his home on the South fork of Catawba river in Lincoln county on the 4th inst. —— We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Cyrus W. Howie, son of Capt. S. G. Howie, of Sandy Ridge township, which occurred in Lancaster, S. C., at the home of his brother Henry, at 3 o'clock Monday morning. The deceased was 26 years of age.

—Statesville *Landmark*: Major A. M. Lewis, father of Mr. W. G. Lewis, of Statesville, died at the home of his son-in law, Mr. Edmund Jones, in Lenoir, Wednesday evening. He had been sick for several days, and Mr. Lewis (W. G.) had been called to his bedside early in the week. Major Lewis was a lawyer by profession and was once a prominent member of the Raleigh bar. His wife and several children survive him. The remains were taken to Raleigh, his home, last evening for burial.

One of John Randolph's Similes.

Much new material is embodied in the article "John Randolph of Roanoke," by Powhatan Bouldin in The Century. The following simile by Randolph is found in a note to a speech which he delivered in congress:

A caterpillar comes to a fence; he crawls to the bottom of the ditch and over the fence, some of his hundred feet always in contact with the subject upon which he moves. A gallant horseman at a flying leap clears both ditch and fence. "Stop!" says the caterpillar. "You are too flighty; you want connection and continuity. It took me an hour to get over; you can't be as sure as I am, who have never quitted the subject, that you have overcome the difficulty and are fairly over the fence." "Thou miserable reptile!" replies our fox hunter. "If, like you, I crawled over the earth slowly and painfully, should I ever catch a fox, or be anything more than a wretched caterpillar?"

Gas and Steam Engines.

In the report of the Fuedlinburg Gas and Water company it is stated that the saving in the cost of pumping with gas engines, as compared with steam, taking the last year in which steam was used and the second with gas, was 42 per cent. While the gas motor occupies less space than the steam engine with its boiler and chimney, it has the advantage as regards attendance, for one man can look after several gas engines, while a steam engine plant of any considerable importance requires an engineman and stoker and often an additional hand to keep up the coal supply. An advantage of the gas motor is that it can at any time be put to work immediately, so that considerable water pressure may be made available in a few minutes, so important in case of fire.

Hard Lines.

"They say he hadn't a penny when he married How, then, has he managed to keep a wife?"

"He has kept her in suspense probably."—Detroit Free Press.

Let The Whole World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does

HEART DISEASE, has its victim at a disadvantage. Always taught that heart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place. But when a sure remedy is found and a cure effected, after years of suffering, there is great rejoicing and desire to "let the whole world know." Mrs. Laura Wineinger, of Selkirk, Kansas, writes; "I desire to let the whole world know what Dr. Miles'

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.....

Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had pain in my heart, shortness of breath, palpitation, pain in my left side, oppressed feeling in my chest, weak and hungry spells, bad dreams, could not lie on either side, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects, I feel now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits, or money refunded.

Pain has no show with Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS, Cure All Pain. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. Change.

June 15 1y su tu th

THE GOLDEN HAND.

LEGEND OF HIDDEN TREASURE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Two Venturesome Men Hear the Story From an Old Indian, and With Him as Guide They Seek Out the Place—Only Two of the Party Return.

"You're counting too much on the word of an Indian. Old Zapetl is a noted liar—like all these Spanish speaking aborigines."

"Ah, Jack, you do him injustice. He's a deeper liar than you give him credit for. It's ridiculous to believe that the ancients had enough mechanical knowledge to contrive a machine that could prevent one from getting at the gold."

This last speech was from my old comrade, Tom French. We were in the interior of Central America when the foregoing conversation took place. It was the end of many a long debate we had had on the subject of a search for a treasure.

The legend was briefly that deep in the center of a crater of a wornout volcano the ancient Indians of that country had excavated a vault where they had piled up countless bars of virgin gold. There was above this planted a bowlder, the only indication of the hiding place. The peculiarity of the crater was that it was four square, half a mile each way, and from the summit to the floor, a distance of 500 feet. To reach the floor there was a hidden path and this was guarded by a mysterious goldenhand. Tradition, the Indians said, made it possible to locate the mountain in only one way. That was by climbing the peaks in the barren region far above us to the southeastward until one should be found from whose lofty crests there were three other peaks forming a straight line. In the central mountain was the treasure.

Few burdens could be carried with us in that high, rare atmosphere, and we were soon on our way with old Zapetl shaking his head, as if in prediction of disaster. Hardened as we were by our out of door life, the strain was terrible. We lost our way repeatedly and found ourselves confronted by vast crevices in our pathway up the mountain side. Wide detours, costing us half a day and sometimes a day of valuable time, were perforce made, only to find ourselves at the top of a precipice that barred our progress. We had with infinite trouble climbed two lofty mountains, only to find ourselves at the summit out of range of other mountain towns, as demanded by the legend, when I finally refused to go farther. It was suicidal. Half our provisions and water were gone. But Tom pleaded for one more chance. "Do you see that long range?" he cried. "It's in one of those. Let's make one more attempt." In mistaken pity for him I yielded.

As we reached the summit, behold! there were three mountain peaks in a row. Tom sprang forward and after another struggle we were at the top of the central mountain. As we approached the top it could be seen that there had been volcanic action in ages past. Zapetl's eyes were rolling in every direction, on the lookout for some supernatural phenomenon. Suddenly bursting through, dense fringe of bushes we found ourselves on the very edge of a vast crater. As with common impulse we looked to the center, and there was an immense bowlder. "At last," cried Tom, "at last!" Then he ran his eye along the verge, scanning it foot by foot. "The path," he almost screamed, and he stumbled along at a pace that, exhausted as we were, we could scarcely maintain. "Take care, Tom," I managed to ejaculate, though I was nearly as wild as he. But Tom apparently heard nothing. He had eyes and ears only for the one goal.

The path along the side of the precipice, we could see, led upward from the wide floor of the arena far below us, but the top was concealed from our intent gaze by a dense mass of shrubbery. Around the sides of the crater we half stumbled, half ran. When we reached the spot where we thought it possible to strike upon the opening, we made dashes here and there into the greenery. After many disappointments a cry from Tom told me the path had been found. Zapetl by this time was in a state of collapse through fear and fatigue. Again I warned Tom to exercise caution, but he plunged ahead, and I followed as slowly as I could. The path downward was not more than a foot in width, and it required all my strength and dexterity to keep my footing. Suddenly on rounding a sharp angle in the face of the precipice I was confronted by a flat rock five minutes' climb further down. It seemed to be set in the face of the crater and to jut out, cutting off further progress in that direction. The rock was of a peculiar reddish yellow color, and, on looking more intently, it seemed to take upon itself the shape of a monstrous hand. It flashed over me all at once—this was the golden hand of the Indian's legend. I called to Tom, but he was far below me. "Tom, the rock!" I cried hoarsely, and my own voice sounded strangely in my ears. But Tom had already reached it. Suddenly a scream of anguish I shall never forget rose in that awful stillness, and in another instant I saw that ponderous hand of golden stone sink lower, still lower. Another scream wilder than before and Tom's form could be seen striving vainly to clutch with his hands the smooth surface as it sank downward with increasing rapidity. I shut my eyes and listened. The sight was too awful to bear. When I opened them, the rock that had turned on a pivot with poor Tom's weight was upright and was moving back to its original place. Of that frightful fall into the crater I never dared to think. Old Zapetl and I had weary days of toil in our return to the plantation, and my life was nearly forfeited by a fever in which I could hear Tom's last despairing shriek and see him sliding to his awful death.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Terrible Punishment.

Herr Hager, a wealthy and absentminded banker, frequently had watches picked from his pocket. At first he had recourse to all kinds of safety chains; then one fine morning he took no precaution whatever, and quietly allowed himself to be robbed.

At night, on returning from business, he took up the evening paper, when he uttered an exclamation of delight. A watch had exploded in a man's hands. The hands of the victim were shattered and the left eye gone.

The crafty banker had filled the watch case with dynamite, which exploded during the operation of winding.—Berlin Correspondent.

A Serious Joke.

A prank on the part of a number of students of the high school at Delavan, Wis., led to their expulsion from school. The students purchased cayenne pepper and placed it in the fan that sends air through the ventilators in the schoolrooms. It not only set the whole schoolroom sneezing and coughing, but nearly destroyed the eyesight of the engineer, who was looking for the cause of the trouble.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

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LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

—Monroe *Enquirer*: Mr. Beaman Secrest, who lived four miles west of here, died yesterday of typhoid fever. He was twenty seven years old. ——Miss Tiny Moore, seventeen year old daughter of Mrs. Roxanna Moore, of Sandy Ridge township, died on the 10th instant of typhoid fever.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6½
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	4	@	4½
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	4¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 60
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	11 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	40
Virginia Meal	40	@	40
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	1 40
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguira	20	@	
Rio	18	@	17
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	7½	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	31 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N C Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 00
Choice	3 25	@	3 25
Straight	4 10	@	4 50
First Patent	4 45	@	4 47
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7¾	@	8¼
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	48½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	48½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	33½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	40
Cow Peas	40	@	
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2	@	2½
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ℔ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (City sawed), ℔ M fee—			
Shipping Culls, rejected	18 00	@	2000
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	26
" " in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	2 25	@	2 64
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City mess		@	8 00
Rump		@	7 50
Prime		@	7 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack "Alum"		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granular		@	4½
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex C		@	4¾
Ex C, Golden	4	@	4¾
C Yellow		@	3
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Washed	12	@	14
Unwashed	9	@	10

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, September 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 29 cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 29½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Firm. Hard 1.30, Yellow Dip and Virgin 1.65 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25¾@26c; rosin, strained, $1 12½; good strained $1 17½; tar $1 20; crude turpentine 1 10, 1 50, 1 80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	78
Rosin	690
Tar	105
Crude Turpentine	75

COTTON.

Market steady. Quotations:

Ordinary	6¾	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6¾	" "
Low Middling	7⅜	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—3,006 bales; same day last year, 1,516.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 9 to 11½c per pound; Soulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 7½c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.35; six inch, $2.50 to 3.50; seven inch; $3.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 21—Evening.—Money on call was easier at 3@6 per cent; last, loan at 3½, closing offered at 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 8@10 per cent. Sterling exchange was dull; actual business in bankers bills 481½@483¾ for sixty days and 483¾@484 for demand. Commercial bills 480¾@481½. Government bonds firm; United States coupon fours 107½; United States twos 92½. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 90; North Carolina sixes 110. Railroad bonds strong. Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day steady.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 21—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8¾c; middling uplands 8¾c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; September 8 23, October 8 35, November 8 38, December 8 39, January 8 47, February 8 53, March 8 56, April 8 60, May 8 64, June 8 68. Sales 156,600 bales.

Cotton—net receipts —— bales; gross 12 381 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,101 bales; to France 350 bales; to the Continent 3,789 bales; forwarded 3,508 bales; sales 2 388 bales; sales to spinners 1,889 bales; stock (actual) 71,583 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 57,411 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,101 bales; to France 250 bales; to the Continent 10,649 bales; stock 580,078 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 94,477 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,737 bales; to France 6,100 bales; to the Continent 19,806 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 549,138 bales; exports to Great Britain 106,981 bales; exports to France 19,544 bales; exports to the Continent 19,558 bales.

Flour dull and firm at prices; winter wheat, low grades $1 70@2 50; low extra $1 70@2 50; do fair to fancy $2 40@3 40; Southern was quiet and firm; common to fair extra $2 00@2 60; good to choice $2 60@2 90. Wheat—spot market opened weaker and closed stronger, with options dull; options opened weak and declined 1@1½c rallied 1½@1¾c, and closed strong at ¼@¾c over Saturday; No. 2 red May —c; September 66¾c, October 66¾c; November 67¾c; December —c. Corn—spot fairly active and firmer; No. 2 36¼c at elevator and 37½c afloat; options declined ½@¾c, rallied ¼@¼c, and closed irregular, with near unchanged and May ¼c lower; September closing at 26¾c; October 26¾@26¾c; November —c; December 27 18 16; May —c. Oats—spot dull and firm; options dull and unchanged; September 20¼c; October 20¼c; December —c; May 21¼c; spot—No. 2 20¼c; No. 2 white 24½c; mixed Western 19@21¼c. Lard quiet and stronger; Western steam $3 90; city $3 50; September $3 85, nominal; refined lard was dull; Continent $4 20. South America $4 60; compound $3 75@4 00. Pork—market firm; sales 250 barrels; new mess $7 75@8 50. Butter quiet; fancy about steady; State dairy 10@14c; do, extra creamery 11@15

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Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Its tonic and settings a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."
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"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
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125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D.D.,
New York City.

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A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints
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COMPLEXION POWDER
has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.
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is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, clearly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.
With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.
AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.
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Save Paying Doctors' Bills
B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM
THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES
Has been thoroughly tested by eminent physicians and the people for 40 years, and cures quickly and permanently
SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, ERUPTIONS, and all manner of EATING, SPREADING and RUNNING SORES. It is by far the best tonic and blood purifier ever offered to the world. Price $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5. For sale by druggists.
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The New York Journal is the only Metropolitan paper indorsing
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The Morning Star.

ROBIN HOOD'S GOOD NIGHT.

Good night, good night, heart's dearest!
The hunter holds the sky.
There wakes no soul in Sherwood
Save Little John and I.
'Twixt thee and me the grasses
Grow thick and soft and green,
And falls a drift of hawthorn
O'er Sherwood's buried queen.
'Twixt thee and me, heart's dearest,
The grass is green.

Shall I not soon, heart's dearest,
Good morrow to thee say
And kiss thy lips, of kisses
Forlorn for many a day?
Shall I bid thee good morrow,
Good night to Little John
And lay me down beside thee
To slumber sweetly on,
Nor dream of lonely Sherwood
Nor Little John?

Shall we go seek, heart's dearest,
That land of afternoon
Where shepherds to their lasses
Pipe out a sleepy tune;
Where kings nor cares may enter
And love grows never cold;
Where Alan walks a-harping
A tune we knew of old?
Shall we not journey thither,
O heart of gold?
—Nora Hopper in Black and White.

TRANSPLANTED.

It was the biggest ball of the season and the assembly room of the fashionable watering place was looking its gayest and brightest, thanks to lavish decoration and the kaleidoscopic effect produced by the throngs of brilliantly dressed dancers as they whirled round in all the infinite variety and picturesque incongruity of fancy costume.

And yet, despite all the life and color, there was something fictitious and unreal in the brilliant gayety of the picturesque scene, just as there was an undertone of passionate pain in the sweet music of the waltz which rang through the room, an undertone which seemed strangely out of harmony with the superficial enjoyment of the crowd.

Or was it only the look in a girl's face that was out of keeping and seemed at once to give the lie to all the hollow pretense of pleasure around her? To one unobserved spectator this idea suddenly occurred with the force of a conviction.

It was a beautiful face, beautiful alike in regularity of feature and exquisite delicacy of coloring. But the smile on the sweet mouth was forced and full of unnatural gayety, while the great gray eyes had a haunting look of weariness which gave them an indescribable pathos. The girl was tall and slight, and the white dress she wore, graceful though it was, seemed almost too rich and elaborate for her slender figure.

She was young—scarcely one and twenty—and looked even younger than her years, and the man who was watching her drew yet further back into the shadow of the heavily curtained doorway as a flood of memories rushed over him—memories held in check till now by an iron will, but released in a moment by the sight of the beautiful, sad face that was all the world to him, though for four long years it had passed out of his life. How he had missed her! Surely he had never fully realized it till now.

A chance remark arrested his attention. Two men near were talking together, commenting audibly enough on the scene before them.

"How charming Maud Carruthers is looking tonight! That girl grows prettier every time I see her!"

"Is it true that she's engaged to young Melbourne?"

"Wants confirmation, I should say. He's hard hit, and her people approve of him naturally. He's well connected and fabulously wealthy, but as to the fair Maud herself—if she is engaged to him, she might look a little more cheerful over it."

"Yes, I shouldn't feel flattered in his place," the younger man assented. "She's not a bit like the other girls one meets about, don't know why, but she seems out of it somehow."

"Well, her story is rather an odd one, you know."

"But I don't know more. Where does the oddness come in. Her people are conventional enough."

"Yes, but she never saw them till she was 16 or 17, for her mother married beneath her and was cut in consequence. The marriage turned out badly, I believe, and Mrs. Carruthers died in Australia, where her child was brought up by the people with whom she was staying at the time; rather a rough and ready bringing up, I fancy."

"Then how does she come to be here and forgiven?"

"Oh, it all came out somehow. Carruthers died and then inquiries were made as to the child's whereabouts, and she was transplanted over here; rather a change from her experiences in the bush."

"An agreeable one, I should think."

"H'm, that depends on how you look at it! Now from her point of view we may be a little tame and commonplace. I don't know anything about it, mind you, but it's just possible she may prefer primitive nature to our enervating and overdone nineteenth century civilization. To my mind the girl looks bored."

"Then if she marries Melbourne"—

"It will merely be escape from the present position. Since her grandfather's death a year ago she has found it more wearisome than ever, or I'm much mistaken. She was really fond of poor old Draycourt, but for the rest of them— 'Pon my soul, I'm sorry for the girl!"

The music ceased and the speakers moved away as the long procession of dancers began to pace out into the cooler air of the long, flower decked corridor.

But the man near them still kept his place in the deep shadow of the curtains and watched with eager eyes to see that tall, white robed figure pass through the doorway.

But he watched in vain. He had lost sight of her just before the dance ended and she had no doubt left the ballroom by some other door. From the station he had chosen he could command the whole room, and he soon saw that Maud Carruthers was no longer there.

And tonight he held every moment wasted in which she was out of his sight. For the last time—it was for the last time—and already the precious moments were slipping rapidly away!

He must find her again, even though in order to do so he must risk discovery and recognition.

Little risk that she would recognize him after four years and in such widely different surroundings! His dress, too, with its heavy cloak and broad, somber hat, would surely be a sufficient disguise if she should still chance to retain slight recollection of her old friend and would be brother, the man under whose roof all her happy childhood had been passed.

And even if she did know him, what then?

He was surely capable of keeping his secret still, as he had kept it in the old days. She was little likely to guess it now in all the pride of her triumphant youth and beauty—now when so many younger, richer men were at her feet. Oh, he knew his place! And he smiled grimly to himself.

Had not her self complacent relations been careful to point it out to him—most considerately, no doubt—four years ago? Certainly there was little likelihood of his forgetting now. No, there could be no real risk in the meeting should they chance to meet. No possible risk for her, and for himself—he would gladly give the ten best years of his life just to hear her voice again, just to meet her gray eyes once more with the old frank smile in them that he knew so well.

No possible risk—no; he had been a fool and coward ever to think of it, and his resolution to keep out of her way—the resolution that he had thought so wise and so good—was entirely foolish and unnecessary. She need never know the reason of his brief visit "home." Why should not he have business in England as well as another man, and how should she suspect the mad desire to see her face once more that had brought him from the other side of the world?

Thus thinking—if indeed the rapid stream of recollections, suggestions and reassuring convictions that rushed through his mind could rightly be dignified with the name of thought—he strode boldly out into the corridor, a noticeable figure enough from his commanding stature and grand breadth of shoulder. Many eyes followed him as he passed between the banks of flowers with which the wide corridor was lined on either side, and many were the speculations as to who he was and why he was at the ball, since he spoke to no one and nobody seemed to know him. But he passed on, unconscious alike of admiring eyes and fruitless speculation.

Meantime Maud had suffered her partner to lead her to a wide window seat at the farther end of the corridor from that where her old friend was seeking her. The girl's face looked strangely pale now that the flush dancing had brought to it had died away, and there was an expression of something very like despair in her wide gray eyes as she listened to her companion's eager words.

"You know you promised me my answer tonight, Maud, and we mayn't have such a chance again. No one has found out this corner yet, but it won't escape the observation of the crowd long. I've waited patiently and haven't bothered you a bit and now—at last—time's up. You won't ask me to wait any longer?" A look of sudden dismay clouded the boyish brightness of his face as he spoke, but only for a moment.

"No, I won't ask you to wait any longer"—the girl's words came slowly and with an evident effort—"but—why do you want me to say yes, when you know that I don't care for you? No, hear me out," as he would have interrupted her. "I like you, but I don't care for you in that way and I never shall."

"But you will, Maud; you must when you see how awfully fond I"—

"No, I never shall, I know. If you insist on marrying me, you shall at least do it with your eyes open, Mr. Melbourne."

"Oh, don't speak to me like that!"

"But I feel to you like that, and I must speak as I feel. Feel!" with swift self scorn. "What have I to do with feeling at all? If I marry you, it will be to escape from my present life—to get away from myself—from the everlasting, purposeless round of dances and dinners. I have told you this before."

"Yes, and I have told you that I love you."

"And yet you don't hesitate?"

"For myself, no." He was silent a moment, a look of most unusual indecision on his face. "But you put things differently tonight," he said at length. "You say you know you shall never care for me. I don't see how you can know that unless"—

"Unless"— She faced him bravely, though a sudden flush showed she already grasped his meaning.

"You care for some one else," he said very deliberately. "Do you, Maud?"

Did she?

For a moment he thought she was going to break into indignant denials, then all at once her face softened and changed and the light of a wonderful joy flashed into it as she sprang to her feet exclaiming:

"Denzil! At last!"

Young Melbourne turned in astonishment. Who was this stately looking man that Maud should go to meet him with outstretched hands of welcome and brilliant, rapturous smile?

No matter who he was, the boy felt that his question was answered. He took his dismissal quietly and left them without a word, nor did any one see him again that night.

And Denzil?

At the sight of Maud's eager eyes and sweet, well remembered smile, he forgot all his stern resolutions and carefully cultivated convictions. He had never even dreamed of the possibility of such a meeting as this, and the glad recognition that rang in her voice fairly swept him off his feet, strong, self contained man though he was.

For she loved him. He saw it in her eyes, heard it in her voice, knew it at last, astonishing, well nigh impossible fact though it was, and, this being so, nothing could come between them; no proud, disdainful relations could part them any more, and when Denzil Claxton returned to Australia after his brief visit was over his wife accompanied him, and great was the wrath and indignation among the Draycourts, who had tried so hard to make her in all respects one with themselves, only to fail so signally at the last.

But Maud was happy, and once back again among Denzil's people and all the congenial associations of the past she soon regained the bright serenity and sunny sweetness of nature which she had well nigh lost in that alien land to which unkind fate and Denzil's stern sense of duty had for a time transplanted her.—Household Words.

Another Fiddle.

James Whitcomb was a prominent citizen of Indiana in her early days and he was not only a politician, but one of the best amateur musicians in the country. He composed several pieces for the violin, which was his own chosen instrument, and many are the stories told of him and his fiddle.

At one time he was traveling from Indianapolis to eastern Indiana and stopped for the night at a house on a lonely road. He entered the cabin with his companion, and there they found a lame young man called Amos sitting by the fire scraping at an old violin with most disastrous result.

He laid the violin on the bed, and started away to the stable with the horses. Mr. Whitcomb at once took up the violin, tuned it and when Amos returned was playing light and beautiful airs. Amos was entranced. He sat down and, mouth wide open in wonder, watched the musician. Then Mr. Whitcomb struck up "Hail Columbia," and the youth could bear it no longer. He sprang to his feet.

"If I had $50," cried he, "I'd give it all for that fiddle! I never heard such music."

Mr. Whitcomb said nothing, but kept on playing. By and by, when he had finished, he laid the violin on the bed. This was the young man's opportunity. He sprang up, seized the instrument, carried it to the fire where he could see more plainly and turned it over and over, examining every part.

"Mister," he sang out, in high excitement, "I never in my life see two fiddles so much alike as yours and mine!"—Youth's Companion.

The Englishman.

A Canadian writes to remind Americans that the north pole belongs to Canada. He recalls the Englishman in Utah who stuck his finger in Salt lake, tasted it and exclaimed: "Why, I've come to the British possessions. This water is salt." These Canadians are capable of claiming the north star because their north pole points toward it. There is something admirable, sublime, about this tendency of the British possessions to extend themselves automatically.

"The Listener" once knew some English people who emigrated to Chicago. They had a young cousin who was an officer in the British army. Before they left home in England this young officer came to bid the girls of the family goodby. He was a nice boy and an old playmate, and the girls were inclined to be tearful. "We shall never see you again," they said. "Oh, nonsense!" said he. "Our regiment may be ordered out to Chicago at any time." He didn't mean conquest. He simply thought Chicago was in the British possessions.—Boston Transcript.

What He Could See.

"What is there to see at the theaters tonight?" asked the man from the country. His city friend sighed. "A large hat, with four ostrich feathers, enameled buckle, a cluster of roses and several jeweled hatpins," he said. "Be sure and take your opera glasses, for then you can distinguish the minor details of the trimming."—New York Tribune.

THAT SUNBONNET.

In a handsome bedroom in a New York hotel a gentleman was growling at the heat, moving about and exhibiting in every way the restlessness of expectation or a mind ill at ease. He looked every inch an Englishman, and if he had spoken his thoughts they would have been:

"How long Rodney is gone! I wonder if he found her? To think she has been in such trouble and I did not know it! But what could I have done? Nothing! I bound myself to stand aside until Rodney came back. When he confided in me, told me he loved her and was going home to ask his father's consent to marry her I felt bound in honor to wait.

"Well, his father will be agreeably surprised when he sees her. There is not a lady in London society more refined, graceful, highly educated, and nobody can dispute her beauty, but will the loss of her father's wealth make the old gentleman withdraw his consent?"

And the door opened to admit another Englishman. His face was clouded, and there was decided temper in the way he pitched his hat on the bed and exclaimed:

"What a beastly hot day!"

"She—she—rejected you?"

The boyish face lighted for a moment with a conceited smile.

"Well, not exactly that. I didn't ask her. You see, old man, when I saw Mrs. Vandenhopper yesterday, she did not tell me half how bad it was. She told me that Miss Underwood's trustee, guardian and lawyer all in one had defaulted, lost her money, as well as his own, and that of numerous other people, and vanished.

"But an aunt, in a place on Long Island, left Miss Underwood a small farm, years and years ago, which was in the care of another business man, who, so far, has not vanished.

"I went to Cold Spring full of hope to tell Miss Underwood of my undying affection. But, by Jove, just imagine! The farm turns out to be a miserable little place of a few acres, and Miss Underwood is cultivating it herself! Sending green peas and strawberries to market!

"She was out in the garden, actually weeding a cabbage bed herself, and a towzle headed boy was carting off the weeds in a barrow."

"So you give her up because in her misfortune she goes nobly to work instead of living on her relatives?"

"Well, it's all very well for you to talk that way. I've envied you your independence before now, but I am not my own master as you are. By Jove! If I were like you, rich, with a good old family name and estate and nobody to control me, I might do as I pleased. But after all I was completely disenchanted, Bob, when I saw that sunbonnet. Nobody knows what state her hands are in, and a fellow in my position must think something of appearances."

"Yes."

* * * * * * * * *

It was hot even at Cold Spring, and Emily Underwood, the cabbage bed weeded, pushed back her sunbonnet, unconscious of the offense it had given, and straightened herself almost with a groan. The towzle headed boy looked on and sympathized.

"You'd hadn't oughter go in so fierce," he said. "Folks 't ain't used to't allers does, ma says. You'd oughter hire the weedin done. Lor, look at your hands!"

"They are certainly very dirty, Sam," said the low, sweet, well bred voice.

"Ain't that. There's lots o' soap goin. But the size of 'em gets me. Sich little white mites ain't got no business workin."

"But work is better than starving, Sam."

Miss Underwood went into the small dwelling, all that was left of her lost wealth. Poverty had found her without one money making art at her command. Her music was far too superficial for a teacher; her education was in no way thorough enough for practical purposes.

It was true that she knew no more of farming than a Greek, but the farm was her own, and she paid a man to come every day to do the heaviest of her work and to teach her.

Her aunt in New York had offered her a home and suggested matrimony, but Emily had distinctly refused to hunt for a husband.

Leaning over the fence that separated her garden from her neighbor's was an old man, who said in a drawl:

"There was a city chap here today, Miss Underwood, askin questions—no end of 'em—'bout you. Th' old 'ooman allows he's English. She came from Cornwall herself, and she knows the talk."

Cornwall! Emily Underwood felt the blood rush to her cheeks, but she asked no more questions.

She had washed her hands, examined the fresh scratches and bruises on their delicate white surface, wondered how soon they would be hard and brown and was lingering in the doorway, when she saw Robert Beauchamp.

The offending sunbonnet still shaded her face, the thick, mud stained boots still covered her slender feet, the calico dress, the coarse apron, were all there, as described four long hours before.

But her lover saw only the shy, brown eyes droop under his eager gaze, the quick, rich color stain the fair, round cheeks, the beauty of the sweet face and graceful figure, and his heart rose to his lips.

He told her of his pain in learning the loss that had fallen upon her, his sorrow at her changed fortunes, and in tenderest tones he besought her to trust her future to him—to be his beloved, cherished wife.

She had been mistress of Beauchamp hall for more than a year before she knew the reason of her husband's long concealment of his love, the check honor put upon his lips.

"Rodney went down to propose on the same day I did, sweetheart, but your sunbonnet frightened him. But it makes me shiver to think he might have asked you."

"Why? It would have made no difference."

"But he has a title—will have a higher one when his father dies, and six times my income."

"Well, I did not love him. I did love you."

"And if I had not found you?"

"I should have continued to weed cabbages in a sunbonnet."—New York Press.

Its Original Condition.

Customer—What do you mean by selling me that stuff you called hair restorer and telling me it would restore my head to its original condition?

Chemist—Didn't you like it?

Customer—No, I didn't. If I had kept on much longer, I should have been entirely bald. Original condition, indeed!

Chemist—Most people are born bald, sir. That is the original condition.—London Tit-Bits.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred, Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

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STATEMENT ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the close of Business July 14th, 1896, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$429,601 75	Capital	$195,000 00
Overdrafts	None	Surplus	45,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	41,250 00	Undivided profits	17,767 01— 56,767 01
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation	37,120 00
Redemption Fund	1,856 00	Total Deposits	403,800 95
Due from Reserve Agents	$54,777 21		
Due from other Banks	48,866 98		
Cash on hand	63,336 02—166,980 21		
Total	$712,687 96	Total	$712,687 96

DIRECTORS:—J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer, D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth, S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers, Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers, W. C. Coker, Jr. J. L. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C
New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank.
jy 14 tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
The Advent Term of the Fifty-fifth School Year will begin September 24th, 1896.
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Certificate admits to Vassar.
jy 19 2½m REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.

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The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1873, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. "Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.
Cured By Baco-Curo and Gained Thirty Pounds.
From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented:
Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan 26.
Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from severe debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-To Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition.
Yours respectfully, P. H. MARBURY, Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.
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Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
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SCHEDULE OF THE
Wilmington Seacoast Railroad.

IN EFFECT ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 14th, 1896.
TRAINS GOING.
Leave Wilmington—Daily except Sunday—6 30 a. m., 10 10 a. m., 5 30 p. m., 6 30 p. m.
Leave Wilmington—Sunday—10.00 a. m.; 2.30 p. m.
RETURNING.
Leave Ocean View—Daily except Sunday—7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m.; 5.30 p. m., 9.00 p. m.
Leave Ocean View—Sunday—12.00 m; 6 00 p. m.

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad
Time Table.

In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
.....	3 30	Goldsboro	11 25	.....
.....	4 12	Kinston	10 32	.....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 37	9 30
6 27	6 49	Morehead City	8 03	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 25 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.
Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.00 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.
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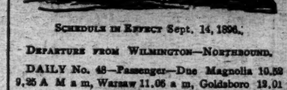
W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND		STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND	
No. 1.	No. 3.		No. 2.	No. 4.
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	2 00	Lv...Mulberry Street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville...Lv		12 15
11 00	3 58	Lv	Ar	10 45 10 35
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville...Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	9 55	8 40
1 30	5 2	Ar...Newbern...Lv	9 20	8 06
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
†Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
‡Daily except Sunday.
H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Sept. 14, 1896.
DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.
DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.39 a m, Warsaw 11.05 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.52 p m, Rocky Mount 1.35 p m, Tarboro 2.40 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.39 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.58 a m, Philadelphia 3.48 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.
DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.48 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.08 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m; Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.40 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.33 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.
SOUTHBOUND:
DAILY 4.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.39 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.58 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.58 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.
ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.
DAILY 12.15 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.03 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.
DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.26 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.19 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 6.45 a m, leave Wilson 8.32 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.
FROM THE SOUTH.
DAILY 12.15 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.55 a m, Columbia 5.45 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 7.10 a m,, Florence 8.50 a m, Marion 9.31 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.
†Daily except Sunday.
Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 5.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.32 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.
Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9 50 a m and 6 20 p m, arrives Washington 11 25 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.
Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.35 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.
Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5 00 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 7 50 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m.
Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.
Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 3.30 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 11 30 a m.
Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9 05 a m, arrive Latta 9.34 a m, Dillon 9 36 a m, Rowland 9 53 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6 06 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily.
Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.15 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 3.35 p m, arrive Hub 5.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.
Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7 45 p m, arrive Darlington 8 13 p m, leave Darlington 8 17 a m, arrive Cheraw 9 22 p m, Wadesboro 10 15 p m, Returning leave Wadesboro 2 50 a m, Cheraw 6 43 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m, Daily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Floyd 9.40 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9 35 a m, arrive Floyds 9 40 a m, Trains leave Gibson 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m,

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1896

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Strong and Higher—Corn Declined—Oats and Pork Products Closed Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Wheat struck a rapid advance gait during the last half hour of to-day's session. It was learned that the incentive was a claim of a prominent miller that the largest Spring wheat sections would not raise one-half as much as they did in 1895. Shorts in this market became nervous at this and the consequence was seen in the sharp upturn which occurred. December wheat opened at 61c, sold between 60⅝@60⅝ and 64⅛c, closing at 62½@62⅝c—⅜@½c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was ⅜c lower early, but closed strong and nominally ¼c higher than Saturday.

Corn—The corn market was weak and lower. Prices rallied some with wheat at the close. May corn opened at 24⅜c, declined to 24⅛@24½c—½c under Saturday. Cash corn was ⅛c lower.

Oats were quiet and easier until the bulge in wheat took place, when they rallied in sympathy. May oats closed a shade higher than Saturday. Cash oats were ⅛@⅜c higher, the nominal close being steady.

Provisions—Business was not large or in any manner significant. There were moderate transactions in wheat and local professionals and packers figured principally. The tone was firm and reflected the feeling of the hog market. January pork closed 7½c higher, January lard 2½c higher and January ribs a shade higher.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined six to seven points, but rallied and closed steady at a net advance of seven to nine points. Liverpool advanced three to four points for futures, but lost part of the rise, closing barely steady at a net advance of two to two and a half points.

To day's features: The speculation today was quiet and in the main of a local character. The fluctuations in prices were confined within narrow limits. At the opening, prices declined. The predicted frosts on Saturday night and today were not verified, while good rains were reported in Texas and Arkansas. Liverpool lost part of the early advance and local and Liverpool sold, depressing prices. At the decline, however, early sellers bought back their cotton and local and New Orleans shorts covered. The loss was soon recovered and prices slowly advanced. The expectation of a bullish weekly report to-morrow contributed to strengthen the tone. The Southern spot markets were firm and active.

CANADIAN SILVER

Boycotted by Business Men of Rochester, New York.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Notices were posted in all the banks of the city this morning, to the effect that Canadian silver money would not be received on deposit. This action is the result of agitation which has been going on in the local banking circles on this subject for a number of days. It was stated, however, that the boycott has been started by business men and is the outcome of a sentiment against Canadians on account of their refusal to take United States money. From now on all Canadian silver will be subjected to a discount of 20 per cent. This will probably drive it out of circulation in this city.

GOLD IMPORTATIONS.

Large Consignments on Steamers Arriving at New York.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The steamship LaGoscogne, which arrived from Havre, brought $500,000 in gold, consigned to Lazard Freres.

The Bank of British North America announces that it will have a consignment of $500,000 in gold on the steamship Teutonic, leaving Europe Wednesday.

The steamer Pavonia, which arrived from Liverpool this morning, brought $497,500 in gold, consigned to Kidder, Peabody & Co.

BASE BALL.

Result of Games Played Yesterday at Various Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Washington—New York, 8; Washington, 6.

Baltimore—Baltimore, 10; Philadelphia, 6.

Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; Cincinnati, 1.

Brooklyn—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 3.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 2; Louisville, 1. Second game—Pittsburg, 8; Louisville, 6.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Spirits turpentine active and firm at 36@36½c. Rosin firm; strained common to good $1 65@1 70.

CHARLESTON, September 21.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 31½c; sales — bales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; prices: B, C, D $1 30, E, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 45, I $1 45, K $1 50, M $1 55, N $1 70, W G $1 80, W W $2 00.

SAVANNAH, September 21.—Spirits turpentine firm at 33½c; sales of 1,100 casks; receipts 976 casks; sales were made at 33½c after the close of the market. Rosin firm, unchanged; sales 1,380 barrels; receipts 3,453 barrels; A, B, C, D $1 40, E, F, $1 53½, G, H I $1 55, K $1 55, M $1 60, N $1 90, W G $2 05, W W $2 20.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A Cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co, New York.

BRYAN IN DELAWARE.

SPEECHES AT DOVER WILMINGTON AND OTHER PLACES.

The Money Question—Protection and Class Legislation Discussed—Thousands of People Assembled to Hear the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWARK, N. J., September 21.—With his plans for a good rest in Washington disarranged by the action of the Delaware escort committee, William J. Bryan started out from Baltimore this morning at 6.25 o'clock for Dover, Del., to fill an engagement to speak this afternoon. It was a bad beginning of the week's campaigning from a physical standpoint. Mr. Bryan could have remained over night in Washington and have taken a train from there at 7.50 a. m. that would have brought him to Dover in plenty tim. But the Delaware committee told him he would be obliged to go to Baltimore last night and take the 6.25 Pennsylvania Railroad train to oblige people at Porter's station, Del., a place that would have been omitted from the itinerary if he had gone on the later train. Mr. Bryan was up at 5 o'clock after a few hours of sleep. He left the Carrollton Hotel, in Baltimore, in company with Josephus Daniels, National Committeeman from North Carolina, who will accompany him to New England, and John F. Salisbury and Richard R. Kenney, the Delaware escort committee, and proceeded in a carriage to the Union station and boarded the Pennsylvania train leaving at 6.25.

The first incident of the day was at Havre de Grace, where a score of people boarded the day coach in which Mr. Bryan was sitting and shook the candidate's sore and inflamed hands. At Perryville, just across the Susquehanna river, and at Northeast, more people greeted him in the car. The first cheer of the day was given at Elkton, Md., reached at 8.11; about fifty were in the crowd. At nearly every station somebody explained to Mr. Bryan that his early coming would disappoint many people who were relying on adherence to the schedule, which the Delaware committee had caused to be changed.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 21.—Mr. Bryan reached this city at 10.33 a. m. A big crowd at the railroad station gave him a cheer, and then followed his carriage through the streets to the Capitol Hotel, where a short informal reception was held. When it was over Mr. Bryan was spirited out of a side door down to the residence of Gen. R. R. Kenney, where he immediately went to bed to make up some of the sleep he had lost. Governor Watson and a reception committee met Mr. Bryan here and accompanied him to the Capitol Hotel.

Much refreshed by his nap, Mr. Bryan went from Gen. Kenney's to the Capitol Hotel, where he had dinner, and then proceeded to the State Fair grounds, where 5,000 people seated on the grand stand and gathered on the track and enclosure, received him with cheers. Among those on the overcrowded speaker's stand, a temporary structure, were Gov. Watson, ex-Gov. Reynold, Abe W. Tunnell, of Lewes, Democratic candidate for Governor; John Hoffecker, the Addicks candidate for Governor; L. I. Handy, Democratic candidate for Congress; ex-Congressmen Causey and Pennington; Congressmen Willis and Judge D. T. Lavart, of the Superior Court. The State Fair begins to-morrow and many of the side-show people had put up their tents and were giving performances. Pickpockets were also on hand and one of them was captured.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Congressman John A. Nicholson at 2 o'clock. Just after he began to speak many of those in the rear of the platform began shouting for the candidate to turn in their direction. The noise became so annoying that Mr. Bryan was obliged to stop and appeal for quiet. This did not have the desired effect and others of prominence added their appeals to his. Some semblance of quiet was finally secured and Mr. Bryan proceeded without further annoyance.

Mr. Bryan said: "Ladies and gentlemen: Talking outdoors is so difficult that I must beg you to help me just as much as you can by keeping as quiet as possible, and let me say that if those people who believe in free silver were as easily seen through as the average gold standard argument, there would be no objection to their standing up. (Great laughter and continued applause)

"The chairman said that no Presidential candidate had ever before spoken in this State. Aside from the fact that I have been making quite a complete tour of the country, I have an additional reason for speaking in Delaware. When the roll was called and the nominating speeches for the Presidency had been made, the first vote which I received was cast by one of the delegates from Delaware—Mr. Saulsbury, (applause) who lives in this city. Therefore, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to meet the people who sent him to Chicago. (Applause.) Now I want to talk to you a while about our financial condition. If things are good, then there is no reason why we should make any change in the legislation. If our present condition is satisfactory, then we ought to leave it alone and not make a change. No one can advocate any kind of remedial legislation except on the theory that there is something that needs remedying.

"Our opponents confess the condition, and when I tell you that you cannot remedy the present condition except by financial legislation our opponents say that the trouble is in the tariff question, and that if we could just have more tariff then times would get good again. I want to read you an extract from a speech made on last Saturday by the Republican candidate for President at Canton. He said: 'Under the Republican protective policy we enjoyed for more than thirty years the most marvellous prosperity that has ever been given to any nation of the world. We not only had individual prosperity, but we had national prosperity.

'Now there is a statement made within a week by the Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket pointing back for thirty years from 1860 to to 1890, and telling the people that during that time we enjoyed the most marvellous prosperity of any nation in the world and that we had both individual prosperity and national prosperity. I want to show you by this same witness' very testimony, given six years ago, that after thirty years of his kind of policy the farmers of this country were not prosperous. If you will take the report filed with the McKinley bill on the 16th of April, 1890, you will find the words which I wish to quote: 'That there is widespread depression in this industry to-day cannot be doubted.' (Speaking of agriculture) That is what the Presidential candidate said when he deliberately wrote the report and filed it with his proposed legislation, 'That there is widespread depression in this industry cannot be doubted.' (Applause.) Again in that same report he said: 'One of the chief complaints now prevalent among our farmers is that they can get no price for their crops at all commensurate to the labor and capital invested in their production.' That is what he said after thirty years of the kind of policy which the candidate of the Republican party says will bring you prosperity. Let me read again: 'We have not believed that the people already suffering from low prices can or will be satisfied with legislation which will result in lower prices. No country ever suffered when prices were fairly remunerative in every field of labor.' After thirty years of that kind of policy, he tells you that people are suffering from [illegible] country [illegible] prices were fairly [illegible] in every field of labor. [illegible] me read to you again what he says in this same report: "This great industry"—speaking of agriculture—"is foremost in magnitude and importance in our country. Its success and prosperity are vital to the nation. No prosperity is possible to other industries if agriculture languishes." That is what he said in 1890; that there was depression in agriculture after thirty years of his tariff policy and that without prosperity in agriculture there could be no prosperity among the other industries of the country. Let me read you just one other extract: "The depression in agriculture is not confined to the United States. The reports of the Agricultural Department indicate that this distress is general; that Great Britain, France and Germany are suffering in a larger degree than the farmers of the United States."

"There he is telling that there is a depression in agriculture, and giving the names of three prominent agricultural nations of the old world and telling us that that agricultural depression is even more marked over there than it is here. I want you to remember that, when you read in the papers that he said that for thirty years we had such marvellous prosperity in this country. (Great applause)

"Now, my friends, I have quoted you that he said that there was depression in Germany. I want to read you what Prince Bismarck says about the condition of affairs in Germany. Our opponents are in the habit of telling us that all the civilized nations are in favor of the gold standard. The Germans who live in this country point with a just pride to the greatness of this illustrious German—Prince Bismarck. Let me read you what he has said within a few weeks in regard to bimetallism, and then see whether he testifies that the gold standard has been a good thing for Germany, [Applause.]

"In a letter written to Gov. Culbertson, of Texas, and dated on the 24th of August, 1896, Prince Bismarck said: 'Your esteemed favor of July 1st has been duly received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but I would not while in office claim my views of the matter to be infallibly true when advanced against the views of experts. I hold to this very hour that it would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism.':

"If the gold standard had been a blessing to Germany, why would he not say that it was better to keep the gold standard instead of getting rid of the gold standard and substituting the double standard by international agreement.

"Considered from a commercial and industrial standpoint, the United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation in Europe and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement and the coming into this league of every European nation.

"We have those among our people who have said that some other nation must take the lead. Prince Bismarck says that the people of the United States are freer by far in their movements than the nations of Europe. Can it be that this great German statesman has a higher conception of the ability of the people of the United States than the tories who are not willing to do anything until they ask the consent of other nations? (Great applause and cheering.).

"Not only does Prince Bismarck say that we are freer to take action than other nations, but he says if we act it will exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement and the coming into this league of every European nation. Prince Bismark testifies first, the gold standard is the policy in Germany and he wants bimetallism restored; he testifies second, that the United States is in the best position of all the States to take the lead. He testifies third, that if this nation takes the lead it will have a salutary influence, not in preventing bimetallism, but bringing other nations of Europe into an international agreement. I desire that you all remember this testimony, coming from so distinguished an authority. Let me call your attention to another thing which Prince Bismarck said. Our opponents tell us that we are arraying one class against another. Let me show you what Prince Bismarck has said in regard to the classes on the questions which concern agricultural depressions. A little more than a year ago he was quoted as speaking to a farmer audience in Germany that the farmers must stand together and protect themselves from the drones of society who produce nothing but laws. (Great applause.) Remember the significance of those words, that the farmers should stand together and protect themselves from the drones of society who produce nothing but laws. (Great applause).

"My friends, divide society into two classes; on the one side put the non-producers and on the other side put the producers of wealth, and you will find that in this country the majority of the laws are made by the non-producers instead of the producers of wealth, and just as long as the non producers make the laws just so long it will be more profitable to be a non-producer of wealth. Bismarck tried to arouse the farmers of Germany to throw out these drones and take charge of legislation themselves. I suppose they will call Bismarck an agitator. [Laughter and applause.] I suppose they will say that he ought not to array one class of society against another. Of course I do not know how drones feel in a bee hive but if drones could talk and make speeches I will bet that you could not tell one of their speeches from the speeches made by the heads of these great trusts who call everybody Anarchists who do not believe with them. (Applause.) I will venture that if a drone could talk and write and express his ideas in language, that there is not a member of a syndicate that has been beating this Government but who could take the drone's speech and use it as his own and without being accused of plagiarism. (Great applause.) My friends, that is the only class issue that we raise, and if to say the people who fight the nation's battles in time of war have a right to do the legislation in time of peace is arraying class against class, then I am willing to be called an agitator, my friends." (Great applause and cheers.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 21.—The day of the campaigning which William J. Bryan began at 5 o'clock this morning, when he arose from his bed in Baltimore to catch an early train for Dover, ended to-night with two speeches in Wilmington, to large audiences. At 8 30 he addressed about 5,000 people in the Auditorium. The building was packed, and when the doors were opened there was a terrible rush, and some women were badly bruised.

When Mr. Bryan entered the Auditorium there was a wild outburst of applause. L. J. Handy, Democratic candidate for Congress, introduced him. Mr. Handy in his presentation speech mentioned the name of William McKinley and there was immediate response from the audience. Cheers, hisses and groans were intermingled for a minute or two.

Mr. Bryan was received with wild enthusiasm. At the conclusion of his speech in the Auditorium he addressed an overflow meeting from a stand erected outside the building.

Mr. Bryan will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 10.05 to-morrow morning, stopping at Chester en route to make an address there.

After his speech the candidate was taken to the Pennsylvania station and left for Wilmington at 3 47 p. m.

(WILMINGTON, DEL., September 21.—On the trip from Dover to Wilmington, Mr. Bryan made a short speech at New Castle, where a stop of about half an hour was made, to a large audience. His car was detached, leaving the train to proceed to Wilmington, and was picked up again by an excursion special. He reached Wilmington at 5.30 o'clock, and was received at the railway station by several hundred, perhaps a thousand people, who cheered him heartily. Mr. Bryan was escorted by the local reception committee to the Clayton House, where he will stop to-night.

BATTLE WITH STRIKERS.

Mines at Leadville Attacked—Four Men Killed and Two Wounded—Troops Sent to the Scene of the Trouble.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LEADVILLE, COL., September 21.—Leadville is a battle-ground to-day and the Coronado mine the scene of a desperate engagement between strikers and the twenty men who were working in and living at the mine. The bloody hand of lawlessness and anarchy, by the use of dynamite bombs, burned the Coronado shaft house and made an attack on the mine, but the attacking party were driven from their ground with three of their members mortally wounded and two seriously injured. The most atrocious crime committed during this lawless attack was the shooting and mortally wounding of Jerry O'Keefe, who was doing his duty as a fireman in trying to extinguish the blaze that despite the efforts of the fire department consumed four dwelling-houses as well as the Coronado shaft house and outbuildings. But the bloody work of the strikers was not confined alone to the Coronado mines. A lawless mob gathered around the Emmett mines a little after the attack was made on the Coronado, but the men at the Emmett were ready for the attack, and when the crowd appeared they fired such a volley of bullets into them that they found it unsafe to go further in their nefarious work. None of their number were killed, but Jerry Mahoney, a miner, who happened to be coming along the road at the time, walked between the strikers and the men on the inside and with the first volley was shot and probably fatally wounded.

Under orders of the Governor several companies of State militia are on the way to Leadville from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo to strengthen the local military force of three companies.

BUTLER'S ORGAN.

The Progressive Farmer Gives Notice That It Will Bolt Bryan Unless Sewall Is Taken Down.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 21.—The *Progressive Farmer*, the organ of the National Farmers' Alliance, gives notice that it will bolt Bryan unless Watson is on the ticket. It warns the Populist Executive Committee not to accept the Democratic proposition for a division of the electors in North Carolina and says: "Woe be unto both committees if they attempt to thwart the will of the people and cast the electoral vote for that arch-goldbug, Arthur Sewall, of Maine. This will be done directly or indirectly if the Democratic proposition is accepted of five Populist electors and six Democratic electors. This is an actual condition, not a theory. Sewall is dragging Bryan down dangerously near defeat. If the Democratic Executive Committee has power to give five out of eleven electors to Watson, it has power to settle the entire trouble by making it Bryan and Watson. Give us Watson with Bryan, or else Norton and Watson will be the ticket of the farmers and mechanics of this country. Down with Sewall, Sherman, Cleveland, Rothschild electors in every State, or up with Norton and Watson."

ARMENIANS MASSACRED.

Six Hundred Killed and Their Houses Pillaged and Burned by Kurds.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21.—The Porte has received an official report stating that six hundred persons were killed in the recent disturbances at Eguin, in the Diabekir district of Armenia. The Kurds attacked the Armenian quarter of the town, pillaged and burned the houses and killed as many inhabitants as they could find. Numbers of the Armenians made their escape to the mountains. The town of Eguin purchased immunity from invasion by the Kurds in 1895 and the people were not molested at that time, though massacres will soon take place in other districts of Anatolia.

WARM WIRELETS.

Treasury balances: Coin, $125,778,803; currency, $63,172,995.

The bay mare "Marietta," and the brown mare "Miss Lida," covered a mile in 2 18¾ on the racing track at Northport, N. Y., yesterday.

A Boston dispatch says the Wyman will case has been settled out of court and there will be no contests over the bequests of about $1,000,000 to public charities.

A Petersburg, Va., dispatch says: The Petersburg & Asylum Railway was sold here yesterday, the Atlantic Coast Line becoming the purchaser. The price paid was $20,000.

Mr. Gladstone is announced to speak at a meeting to be held in Liverpool Thursday to protest against the Armenian atrocities. Lord Derby will preside over the meeting.

Oliver W. Winthrop, who was convicted of abducting and robbing James Campbell, the Hawaiian millionaire, in San Francisco, Cal., was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

A cablegram announces the death at Beyrout, Syria, of U. S. Consul Thos. G. Gibson of smallpox. Consul Gibson was appointed by President Cleveland from Augusta, Ga., in September, 1893.

The Treasury gold reserve yesterday at the close of business stood at $116,177,868. The gold withdrawals for the day at New York were $66,600. There was exchanged to-day at New York $1,692,000 in gold for currency.

A passenger train on the Michigan Central Railroad was wrecked near Grayling, Michigan, yesterday. No one was injured. The wreckers had chipped off the ties and pried up the rails. Three men were arrested on suspicion.

The battleship Indiana was presented at New York yesterday with a handsome silver service by the citizens of the State in whose honor the crack fighter of the navy is named. The ceremonies of the presentation were simple but impressive.

Bob Fitzsimmons was arrested and held in bond of $1,000 in New York yesterday, charged with misdemeanor in arranging a prize fight in the city. He gave bond and was released. Corbett, for whom a warrant has also been issued, was not arrested.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has received notice from the S. A. L. that it intended to withdraw its cut rates for passenger travel between Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth and Southern points, to take effect October 1st.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITIES

BY SPANISH SOLDIERS UPON DEFENCELESS CUBANS.

Children, Women and Men Slaughtered by Order of Col. Aguilera, in Command of the Spaniards—A Family of Twenty-five Butchered at Pablo Dias.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, September 19, VIA KEY WEST, FLA., September 21.—Well-authenticated stories of barbarous acts by the Spanish troops continue to reach here. Recently the Havana papers published an account of an alleged battle near Chucho de Arce, in which, after an hour's desperate fighting, the Spaniards drove the rebels, killing nineteen and taking many prisoners. The papers suggested that the Government should reward Col. Aguilera, the Spanish commander, for his bravery.

The facts in regard to the "battle" are as follows: On September 15, ten rebels went to attack a guerilla band that had started from Vegas to the field. When the rebels, in ambush, were ready to attack, they noticed a strong body of soldiers coming toward them. Hidden in high grass, the rebels let the soldiers come close and then fired a volley, killing two officers and wounding three soldiers. The troops fired back a volley into the grass, hitting nobody, as the enemy could not be seen. Lieutenant Colonel Aguilera, who commanded the troops, and came from his headquarters, Nueva-Paz, went after this action towards a colony near Pablo Diaz. There he found a family, composed of twenty-five persons, men, women and children. He asked if they had seen any rebels in the neighborhood. On receiving a negative answer he ordered a general slaughter of everybody, including children from one to ten years old. A young man begged to be killed instead of his mother, who was in the eighth month of pregnancy, but he was killed with a machete and bayonet in the presence of the mother. Then they trans-pierced the abdomen of the mother with a bayonet, after which they disemboweled her with a machete. The little children were first pierced with the end of the bayonet, then finished with the machete. Of the twenty-five human beings present in that colony, nineteen were butchered and six made their escape, hiding themselves in the cane, where they remained until late at night, when they could come out safe. Besides truthful witnesses, the men of the guerilla boasted of what they had committed when they went back to Vegas, about two miles from the colony. On the 18th of September, three days after the slaughter, a traveller passed by the spot of the murder and was horrified at the number of carrion crows devouring the bodies. None had been buried.

On September 18 Col. Aguilera started with his troops and the guerillas from Nueva-Paz towards the sugar estate, Cuervo. Near a place called Cuzzo he saw a house, went to it and found only three children in it. He asked where the parents were; they answered they had gone after some fuel to prepare their breakfast and would soon return. The Colonel ordered the three children (10 to 14 years old) to be locked up in the house, and after this was done he ordered the guerillas to set fire to the house. The guerillas, horrified, disobeyed at first, but under the threats of Aguilera they acted, and the house was burned down with the children in it. On their return to Nueva-Paz, the guerillas, horrified, told the people what had been done. This information is from a Spanish source.

After that house was burnt Aguilera went on and met on his way an old man 70 years old, carrying vegetables, who was accompanied by two negroes. He was asked where he was going, and he answered that he was taking the vegetables home to Nueva Paz. The Colonel ordered him to be killed with the machete, and the negroes also. The body of the old man was thrown into a well nearby, where it was found two days afterward, traced by his hat that was found near the well. The bodies of the two negroes were chopped to pieces and thrown into a cave, where they were found. All this was related by a sergeant and the soldiers.

CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA

The Drought Continues—Cotton Almost All Open—Peanuts a Partial Failure.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 21.—The State crop bulletin to-day says that rains during the past week were local and that the drought continues, with a scarcity of water in some sections. The crops are not improved. The intense heat last week prematurely opened cotton. The crop is now almost all open. Picking is remarkably rapid. Tobacco is nearly all housed. Peanuts are a partial failure.

The chairmen of the railroad commissions of Georgia and South Carolina arrived in Raleigh yesterday to confer with the North Carolina commission regarding the settlement of the railway war between the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line. The commissions received official information of the ending of the railway war; they will take no action.

It is reported that Gen. Blanco, Spanish Governor of the Phillipine Islands, has disappeared, and it is supposed that he has been murdered.

YOU CAN'T BUY HAPPINESS, but if you are suffering from dyspepsia, scrofula, salt rheum, impure blood, you may be cured and made happy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—849 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 93 bbls rosin, 27 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—1,525 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 40 bbls rosin, 39 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—224 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine, 15 bbls rosin, 12 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—382 bales cotton, 17 casks spirits turpentine, 398 bbls rosin, 21 bbls tar.

Steamer D. Murchison—96 bales cotton, 88 casks spirits turpentine, 158 bbls rosin, 48 bbls tar, 48 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 3,006 bales; spirits turpentine, 73 casks; rosin, 696 bbls; tar, 105 bbls; crude turpentine, 75 bbls.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX OF the last will and testament of my late husband, William Henry Strauss, deceased, all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment of such indebtedness to me, and those to whom my said testator was indebted are hereby notified to present their claims to me on or before the first day of September, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

This the 27th day of August, 1896.

JESSIE E. STRAUSS, Executrix.

A. J. Marshall, Attorney.

aug 27 6w th

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES FOR Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

FOR theatrical news read the New York "Dramatic Times," the spicest dramatic paper published. W. W. Vick, representative for Wilmington. sep 22 2t

Wanted—Lady and Gentleman can get elegant furnished room and board at No. 314 North Front street. sep 22 1w

Do you speculate? "Guide to Successful Speculation" mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margins thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall Street, New York. my 17 1y tu th su

For Rent—Office now occupied by E. Lilly. Splendid cotton room with northern light. Corner office, same floor, well lighted and every comfort. Also two stores with wharf privilege. All in same building with Produce Exchange. Apply to Navassa Guano Co. sep 18 1w

$25.00 reward for return of Diamond Stud, No. 418 on spiral, taken from purse found on Fourth and Castle streets Friday morning. No questions asked. Leave at STAR office. sep 2 tf

The Dairy Restaurant No. 25 Market street is now open. Table first class. Open from 6 a. m. until 10 p. m. Give us a call. aug 15 tf

Photographs—A poor Photograph is one of the poorest things in the world. Remember I guarantee you first class Photos at reasonable rates. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. aug 2 tf

Wanted—Your property on my list, if it is for sale. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, 125 Princess street. ('Phone 256.) jy 19 tf

Wanted—A number of good people to call and see my fine line of Groceries, Watermelons and Canteloupes received fresh from the farm every day. Chas. D. Jacobs, 217½ North Front street. jy 11 tf

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c11

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c11

For Rent,

That Desirable Store

18 Market St.,

THREE STORIES AND BASEMENT.

Elevator and all modern improvements. Possession given October 1st. Apply to

D. O'CONNOR.

sep 19 tf

SALT, SALT, SALT.

7866 SACKS SALT

now landing ex-Schr. C. C. Lister, at our warehouse.

New Catch Mullets

just in from Fishery. Orders solicited. Prompt shipments made.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

aug 22 D&W tf

Bulbs, Bulbs.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW AND GET THE CHOICE.

JAMES D. NUTT,

sep 6 tf THE DRUGGIST.

FLOUR.

400 Barrels FLOUR.
900 Bags one-eighth FLOUR.
700 Bags quarter FLOUR.
600 Bags half FLOUR.
75 CHEESE.
10 Barrels APPLES.
100 Boxes CAKES.
200 Boxes CANDY.
10 Barrels CANDY.
100 Boxes CHEWING GUM.

W. B. COOPER.

sep 20 tf D&W Wilmington, N C

The Sampson Democrat

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L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r

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The Sampson Democrat,

feb 16 tf CLINTON, N. C.

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Dress Goods and Carpets.

OUR CARPET STOCK

THE MOST COMPLETE EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY.

Special attention paid to making and laying Carpets, &c.

Do not fail to visit us on WINDOW SHADES. Made to order at short notice.

The Only House Showing New Dress Goods This Week.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.

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No. 9 North Front St.

sep 20 tf

JOHNSON & FORE

Would Respectfully Call the Attention of the Public to The

ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black Dress Goods.

In this particular line of goods we carry a complete stock all the year round. We have in stock a large variety of CORSETS in the most popular brands, and we are satisfied we can suit any one.

Our Hosiery Stock

is one of the most complete in the State.

JOHNSON & FORE,

sep 20 tf No. 111 Market Street.

Time and Tide Wait For No Man,

Is an old adage we learned long ago. And likewise we must say our Bargains do not lay on our counters and wait for you. We keep our Dry Goods on the move. Our Bargains in Dress Goods, Millinery and Clothing have been greatly increased in the last few days. Our buyer has returned from the auction rooms of New York city, where he bought for cash a big lot of Notions, Corsets, Shades, Matting, Rugs, Umbrellas, Dress Goods and Underwear, Clothing, Pants and Shoes. Our store is filled up with new and desirable goods, and if you are in need of anything in the Dry Goods line, read our prices and be convinced we can stand between you and credit.

OUR DRESS GOODS is a very important feature of our business. We handle the nicest line of Black and Colored Silks, in Gros Grain and Taffita, from 50, 69, 75 and 83c per yard; in fine Waist Silk at 35. Heavy beautiful Morning at 75c; 20 inches wide, worth at least regular $1 25, our special price is 75c. In Black and Navy Blue Dress Goods, we are up-to-date. We can please you. Cassimere from 20, 25, 35c up to 65c. Rough Dress Goods, all wool, new style, in black and colored, from 25 to 65c, very, very pretty. Mohairs and Brilliantines from 15 to 60c. Fine colored double-fold all wool Suitings, 36 and 38 inches wide, at 25c. Fine line of Linen Goods, Bicycle Goods, Boys' Pants Cloth all grades. Ladies' Wash Linen for Shirt Waists and Bicycle Shirts, thick and heavy, from 10 to 13½c. Sunbeam Cheviot, 30 inches wide, extra heavy weight, for Boys' and Girls' School Dresses and Shirt Waists, at 7c, worth 10c, assorted colors. Heavy Blue Shambra, 30 inches wide, very strong and heavy, at 5c. Pee Dee Plaids at 4½c. Best Sea Island Sheeting, 1 yard wide, at 5c. A C A Bed Tick, warranted feather proof, at 12½c, regular price 19c. White and Red Flannel, all grades. Heavy Twilled Red, 38 inches wide, 18 and 25c; extra weight fine medicated Red Twilled, 30 inches, at 35 and 45c per yard. Heavy Twilled Canton Flannel at 8c; double-faced Canton Flannel at 6c. Heavy 8 ounce Duck at 10c.

NOTIONS—Corsets all styles. Brand "Ourcorset" at 25c. Brand "New Jersey" at 39.

We lead in largest stock, freshest goods and the lowest possible prices in everything. Call and see us or send your orders, and we guarantee satisfaction.

At Wilmington's Big Racket Store,

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

P. O. Box 316, Telephone 164. Front street, opposite the Orton House. sep 20 tf

PETERSON & RULFS

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER SHOES

Is ready for inspection. Great care was taken in selecting our

SCHOOL SHOES,

and special attention will be given in fitting the little folks. Give us a trial and we will please you in style, quality and price.

PETERSON & RULFS,

sep 20 tf The Shoemen, 7 North Front Street.

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Arrow Ties,

Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.

Full and complete stock of

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Don't fail to see us before buying

WORTH & WORTH.

aug 6 tf

A Pointer For

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BULK OLIVES,

Saratoga Potato Chips.

GLENOE STOCK FARM

Fox River Butter

AT "THE UNLUCKY CORNER."

sep 20 tf

For Rent,

THE STORE No. 106 NORTH Water street, now occupied by J. L. Croom & Co. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

sep 8 3t

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